FBIS DAILY REPORT

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OIL MINISTERS MEET, DISCUSS CURRENT SITUATION

OPEC Conference 26 Mar

LD191310 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1200 GMT 19 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Kuwait, 19 Feb, KUNA--Informed sources dealing with oil affairs said here today that OPEC will hold a consultative ministerial meeting on 26 March 1979 to discuss the international oil situation in light of the continuing stoppage of Iranian oil exports.

The sources gave this information after talks between visiting Venezuelan Minister of Energy and Mines Valentin Hernandez and his Kuwaiti counterpart, Shaykh 'Ali al-Khalifah as-Sabah. Shaykh 'Ali has confirmed the report about the meeting in question without elaborating on its date. He insisted, however, that such a meeting should not be regarded as an extraordinary meeting of the 13-member OPEC. He said that during their coming meeting, ministers will be able to discuss any oil problem without, however, taking any decisions.

The Kuwaiti oil minister has not specified the venue of the meeting, but sources say that it might be held in London or Geneva.

Shaykh 'Ali discussed with Hernandez the current situation in the world oil market and especially the fact that certain international oil companies have been reselling oil at astronomical prices.

As a matter of fact, the stoppage of exports of Iranian oil since last December has led to an abnormal rise in oil prices on free markets. He said that the prices of certain types of oil had risen by between $7 and $9 a barrel over the prices fixed by OPEC in 1979.

Today the Venezuelan minister met also with the amir of Kuwait, Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah, before meeting with the crown prince and prime minister, Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah as-Sabah.

Meeting in Abu Dhabi

NC191946 Doha QNA in Arabic 1850 GMT 19 Feb 79 NC

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 19 February--Kuwaiti Oil Minister Shaykh 'Ali al-Khalifah as-Sabah, accompanied by Venezuelan Energy and Mines Minister Valentin Hernandez, arrived in Abu Dhabi tonight on a brief visit to the UAE.

Soon after their arrival, the Kuwaiti and the Venezuelan ministers held talks with the UAE petroleum and mineral resources minister, Dr Mani' Sa'id al-'Utaybah, about oil questions of mutual interest within the framework of coordination and consultation among the OPEC member states.

A responsible source has told the QNA correspondent in Abu Dhabi that these talks were centered on the current situation in the oil market as a result of the disruption of the Iranian oil exports. The talks are also aimed at exchanging views in order to avoid any new complications in the oil market for which the OPEC member states would be blamed.

The source said that this visit is part of the contacts the UAE is holding with the gulf OPEC member states to unify views and positions on everything related to the oil questions, particularly oil prices.

Kuwaiti, Venezuelan Ministers Depart

NC191947 Doha QNA in Arabic 1904 GMT 19 Feb 79 NC

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 19 February--Kuwaiti Oil Minister Shaykh 'Ali Khalifah as-Sabah and Venezuelan Minister of Energy Valentin Hernandez this evening left Abu Dhabi for Baghdad. Earlier, they held a meeting with the UAE minister of petroleum and natural resources. The meeting took place at the Abu Dhabi airport and lasted for 90 minutes.

After the meeting, Shaykh 'Ali Khalifah as-Sabah stated that these talks are held within the framework of the continous consultations held by the OPEC ministers in order to coordinate their petroleum policies.

PETROMIN Oil Increase Denial

JN211037 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0955 GMT 21 Feb 79 JN

[Text] Kuwait, 21 February--Dr 'Abd al-Hadi Tahir, governor of the Saudi General Petroleum and Mineral Organization [PETROMIN] has denied that his country has changed its oil production level to cover the shortage in the oil markets resulting from the suspension of deliveries of Iranian oil.

He said that average production has not exceeded the production ceiling of 8.5 million barrels daily. However, he did not exclude the possibility that his country might reconsider this policy if changes of the situation warranted.

In a statement published here today by the Kuwaiti newspaper AL-QABAS, Dr Tahir said that the current consultations among the oil producing countries have so far failed to agree on unified steps. He added that his country believes that there must be long and thorough studies before a final decision concerning the prices is adopted because it is a sensitive subject with international and political ramifications and also because the market is still not stabilized.

Ministers Confer in Dhahran

LD211954 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 21 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Shaykh Ahmad Zaki Yamani, minister of petroleum and mineral affairs, conferred this evening in Dhahran with Kuwaiti Oil Minister 'Ali al-Khalifah as-Sabah, and Valentin Hernandez, Venezuelan minister of energy and mines, both of whom arrived in Dhahran this evening.

As-Sabah Scores 'Unreasonable Profits'

LD211956 Riyadh SNA in Arabic 1935 GMT 21 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Dhahran--Kuwaiti Oil Minister Shaykh 'Ali al-Khalifah as-Sabah and Valentin Hernandez, Venezuelan minister of energy and mines, left Dhahran this evening at the end of their short visit to the Kingdom. Shaykh Ahmad Zaki Yamani, minister of petroleum and mineral affairs, was at the airport to bid them farewell. In a statement he made on his departure, the Kuwaiti oil minister said: Conditions in the oil market have changed since the Abu Dhabi meeting in view of the greater demands and the drop in production in some areas, including Iran. This has resulted in a big shortage in the oil market and has enabled the oil companies to make huge profits.

Shaykh 'Ali al-Khalifah as-Sabah explained that consumers in neither the industrial countries nor the developing countries have benefited by the OPEC decision at Abu Dhabi regarding a moderate and reasonable increase in oil prices.

He added that the companies were making unreasonable profits from selling oil; this is disturbing, since our people are more entitled to a portion of these sums and profits.

The Kuwaiti minister expressed the hope that consultation and dialog among OPEC members would continue so that a way would be found of resolving this problem as the oil companies are the only ones that are profiting. Shaykh 'Ali al-Khalifah as-Sabah added: Regardless of how much reserve oil we have in our countries, it is limited; and we shall be responsible to future generations if we overproduce it. The question of production is not a simple question which can be easily discussed or decided on.

Valentin Hernandez, Venezuelan energy and mines minister, stated that viewpoints were exchanged with His Excellency Shaykh Ahmad Zaki Yamani, minister of petroleum and mineral affairs, and with His Excellency Shaykh 'Ali al-Khalifah as-Sabah, Kuwaiti oil minister, on several issues that concern OPEC.

The Venezuelan minister pointed out the current circumstances regarding oil production which have led to oil companies making huge profits from reduced production; he said it was necessary for us to discuss ways that would make us share these profits with these companies. He added: We must pay attention to the developing countries and must find the best ways of helping them.

GULF STATES ADOPT MEASURES AGAINST OIL LEAKAGE TO ISRAEL

NC161150 Doha QNA in Arabic 1135 GMT 16 Feb 79 NC

[Text] Kuwait, 16 February--Quoting sources which it describes as responsible, the Kuwaiti newspaper AL-QABAS reports today that the gulf states have taken every precaution to prevent the leakage of Arab oil to Israel via Europe and that agreement has been reached on the measures which could be adopted in this regard.

The sources deny the possibility of transporting oil from one tanker to another in the high seas because of the lack of technical means for such an operation.

AL-QABAS adds that the measures agreed upon by the gulf states include the stoppage of the oil supplies to any state if it is proved that it is re-exporting the oil to Israel.

QADDUMI SEEKS UN DEBATE ON MIDEAST CONFLICT

LD211552 Rabat MAP in English 1238 GMT 21 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Paris, Feb 21, (MAP)--Faruq Qaddumi, chief of department of the Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO) on a state visit to France, declared here Tuesday that he wished that France would ask for a meeting of the Security Council on the Mideast conflict, French sources reported.

Qaddumi estimated that the French President Giscard d'Estaing, having admitted in his last press conference that a "global solution to the conflict would be set within the framework of the Organization for African Unity (OAU)" said France would play an active role in this sense, after consultations, notably, with the countries of the European Economic Community (EEC). As a permanent member of the Security Council, Qaddumi added, France appears as the best country to ask for such a meeting.

According to the Palestinian official, this meeting would allow to adopt a new resolution which mentions the national rights of the Palestinian people, reference which does not exist in Resolution 242 of the Security Council, the actual basis of all negotiations aiming to settle the Arab-Israeli conflict, and where the problem of the Palestinians is evoked only as being a problem of refugees.

Qaddumi had previously met with the French Foreign Minister Jean Francois-Poncet with whom he underlined that the settlement of the conflict put into practice by the Organization for African Unity, would allow the participation of all the parties interested in the conflict, including the PLO, as well as the United States, the Soviet Union, and one or two other countries members of the Security Council.

Concerning the recent events of Iran, the Palestinian official affirmed that they prove that the existence of an aggressive and expansionist Israel in the region is unacceptable not only for Arabs but also for all Middle East nations. These peoples, he added, will not accept that Israel continues to occupy Jerusalem, sacred place of Islam.

Concerning the recent declarations made by Moshe Dayan, Qaddumi assured that they did not represent a true change of Israel's foreign policy, but an effort to adapt itself to the new conditions aroused by Iran.

PALESTINIANS TO INSIST ON FEDAYEEN ACTION IN JORDAN

JN201012 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0936 GMT 20 Feb 79 JN

[Text] Kuwait, 20 February--A senior PLO official said in a statement published here today that during the dialog with the Jordanian Government the PLO will insist on the freedom of Palestinian fedayeen action in Jordan. Zuhdi an-Nashashibi, member of the PLO Executive Committee, told AL-WATAN, which is published in Kuwait, that during its conference in Damascus last month, the Palestine National Council approved the bases and rules for the dialog which began with Jordan late last year.

An-Nashashibi said that the dialog will continue to be conducted on these bases and rules which can be summed up as follows: Adherence to the resolutions of the Algiers, Rabat and Baghdad summits with regard to the PLO's right to exercize its struggle responsibilities in all Arab arenas, including Jordan.

Asked about the Palestinian position on U.S. and Arab pressure to make Jordan join the political settlement with Egypt, An-Nashashibi stressed that Jordan's commitment to the Baghdad summit resolutions would prevent it from falling into the imperialist and Zionist snare. He said: It is important that we all try to keep Jordan out of the Camp David deal between Egypt and Israel if we want that deal to fail, An-Nashashibi added.

PLO REPORTEDLY OFFERS TO HELP OPERATE IRAN OIL INDUSTRY

JN201001 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0845 GMT 20 Feb 79 JN

[Text] Kuwait, 20 February--The Kuwaiti paper AL-ANBA' reports today that the PLO has promised to provide the new Iranian Government with technicians to help operate the oil industry after foreign experts have left Iran. This promise is contained in an agreement between Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, and Mehdi Bazargan, head of the provisional Iranian Government, to fill the gap left by the departure of foreign experts and technicians.

It is noteworthy that the oil industry in Iran is still paralyzed as a result of the disturbances, which were a basic part of the struggle to overthrow the defunct regime and proclaim the Islamic republic.

FATAH'S ABU IYAD SPEAKS ON SOLIDARITY WITH IRAN

JN181943 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1600 GMT 18 Feb 79 JN

[Speech delivered by Fatah leader Abu Iyad in Beirut on 18 February at a rally staged in solidarity with the Iranian revolution--recorded]

[Text] Brothers and sisters, what shall we say on this day which we are (?celebrating) and declaring our support for the revolution of the great Iranian people. [words indistinct] On this day when we see [words indistinct] in the Arab homeland at a time when the president of the Egyptian regime is preparing to send a delegation to the United States to shake hands with Dayan and Vance and at a time when Brown is visiting certain reactionary and nonreactionary Arab regimes.

At this time we see the Iranian people chasing all U.S. agents and interests out of Iran and the Iranian people treading on the Israeli embassy in Iran at a time when As-Sadat is (?preparing) to receive an Israeli ambassador in Egypt. However, we (?know) that the Egyptian people and the Arab nation will not allow this plot to be carried out.

As the Iranian people, under the leadership of Ayatollah Khomeyni, managed to tread on U.S. and Israeli interests in Iran, our Arab people will also (?strike at) U.S. interests in the Arab homeland. [words indistinct] We feel sorry when we see the Iranian revolutionaries searching for the shah's agents at a time when Morocco embraces the agent shah and refuses to bring him to trial. These are strange paradoxes in our homeland. This makes us [word indistinct] the revolution of the Iranian people under their leader and its meanings and facts.

The first meaning is that genuine faith is not trading in religion when man is committed to the freedom of the homeland and the cause of the people. Genuine religion is manifested when the Arab citizen feels sympathy with the Iranian revolution from this standpoint and not from the standpoint of certain men of religion in this Arab area. These men of religion who memorize from the Koran only verses that [words indistinct] and ignore those that urge struggle [passage indistinct].

Thus brothers and sisters, we today announce our commitment to genuine faith and not false faith that segregates the one people, not the faith that segregates [words indistinct], the faith that urges democracy and (?unification) of all the people's faction in one national front [words indistinct].

We know that the day when we [words indistinct] is very close, because of the revolution of Iran and the revolution of the Arab nation. Our Palestinian revolution has continued for 14 years. It is a revolution that is allied against U.S. imperialism, world Zionism and (?reaction). [Words indistinct] in the face of this revolution, but it is continuing [words indistinct--applause] the most serious plot against the Arab people [words indistinct] all plots to quell this people and this revolution and this (?base) that protects the Palestinian revolution and the Lebanese people.

On this day we affirm the cohesion among all nationalist progressive and pan-Arab forces with the Palestinian revolution. No one will harm this cohesion no matter what they do. If they want to kindle sedition anywhere all the revolutionaries of [words indistinct] and national and pan-Arab front and the Palestinian revolution are on hand to confront the new plot. We will not allow another Israel in Lebanon that serves [words indistinct] the first Israel. We will not allow another Israel in Lebanon at the expense of the Lebanese Arab people in Lebanon.

On this day we declare our absolute cohesion with the national and progressive forces of the world. We frankly say that we do not support the current fighting in East Asia [applause]. On this day we declare with al frankness and clarity that we support the Front of Confrontation and Steadfastness [words indistinct] Syria and we were the first pioneers of this front. Certain fraternal Arab countries joined it. We want the Iraqi-Syrian rapprochement, which is obviously a support for this revolution, to be within the Front of Steadfastness and Confrontation so that it will have real dimensions as a deep front [words indistinct] and on the side of the Palestinian people.

We also declare frankly that we will support the Iranian revolution with all our means, (?not only in words) but with our souls and blood so that it will continue. This revolution [words indistinct] who struck at the people with U.S. arms and experts. They must know that the Iranian revolution [passage indistinct].

PLO SPOKESMAN URGES TURKEY TO SEVER ISRAELI RELATIONS

JN210738 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 0530 GMT 21 Feb 79 JN

[Excerpts] Brother 'Abd al-Muhsin Abu Mayzar, PLO official spokesman, yesterday cited the example of the Iranian Islamic republic and called on Turkey to sever all its relations with the Zionist entity and to allow the PLO to open an office in Ankara.

He said that the continued economic and diplomatic relations between Turkey and Israel constitute a blatant violation of the charter and resolutions of the Islamic congress. He added that all European countries must realize now more than ever before the importance of the PLO's role in the Arab and Islamic worlds.

Brother Abu Mayzar pointed out the fact that some European countries continue to adopt subservient stands toward the United States and Zionism. He said that this will not serve a just peace and accordingly will harm European interests in the Arab area and Islamic world.

He praised the outcome of the visit by brother commander Abu 'Ammar to Iran. He said that the results are great and positive and will have a positive effect on relations between the Palestinian and Iranian revolutions. These results, he added, will further strengthen the Palestinian and Arab struggle against the Zionist onslaught.

OMAN

EGYPTIAN TROOPS REPORTEDLY REPLACE IRANIANS

JN221056 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1050 GMT 22 Feb 79 JN

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 22 February--The newspaper AL-WAHDAH reports here today that military units of the Egyptian Army have actually arrived in the Sultanate of Oman to replace the Iranian troops. The Iranian Government decided yesterday to withdraw these troops. The paper says that during his visit to Cairo, Qais 'Abd al-Munim Zawawi, minister of state for foreign affairs, agreed on the final preparations concerning the stationing of Egyptian forces in Oman. The Omani minister ended his visit to Cairo yesterday and left for the United States.

SAUDI ARABIA

MINISTER ON 'ISLAMIC AWAKENING', IRAN, BROWN

LD162251 Riyadh SNA in Arabic 1545 GMT 16 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Riyadh--Dr Muhammad 'Abudh Yamani, minister of information, praised the step taken by the sister Pakistani Government to apply the rulings of the Islamic Shari'ah. In an interview which he gave today to the "Events of the Week" program, which is presented by the Kingdom's television service, his excellency stressed that Islam was an integrated system suitable for every time and place and to all humanity.

He expressed the Kingdom's happiness and joy on all levels with this historic step which confirmed a major Islamic awakening. He said: We hope that this step will be the beginning of the application of the rulings of the Shari'ah in all the Islamic countries. His excellency referred to the application of the rulings of the Shari'ah in the Kingdom. He said: They have been presented as an example of the correctness of application and the soundness of results and effects represented in the prosperity, security and stability achieved by the Kingdom. In the interview, Dr Muhammad 'Abduh Yamani also dealt with the events in Iran. He said that the Kingdom's posture was clear. This was stressed by His Royal Highness Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz in the cable of congratulations he sent to the head of the new Iranian Government. He went on to add that the Kingdom was watching the situation in Iran full with concern for the good and the well-being of the fraternal Iranian people and it hoped that security and stability will prevail in Iran and that God will spare it insurrection, dissension and the evil of foreign intervention.

The minister of information also spoke about the recent visit of Mr Harold Brown to the Kingdom and foreign press reaction. He stressed that the Kingdom's stance was clear and was not based on the policy of axes and pacts. He said that the visit of the American secretary of defense to the Kingdom came within the context of the existing continuing cooperation between the two countries on the bases of mutual interests and respect. His excellency expressed his regret about unfounded rumors. He stressed that the Kingdom was one of the countries which advocated peace and affection but it believed in total peace founded on justice. Foremost in what it believed in was the Palestinian people's restoration of their land and legitimate rights, the return of holy Jerusalem and the regaining of occupied Arab territories.

PAPER PROTESTS ISRAEL'S DEMAND FOR U.S. ARMS

LD210901 Jidda 'UKAZ in Arabic 17 Feb 79 p 1 LD

[Untitled editorial]

[Text] Israel is asking the United States to supply it with sophisticated U.S. weapons and the latest products of U.S. advanced technology in the arms field.

Israel is asking U.S. Defense Secretary Harold Brown for F-16 fighters equiped with sophisticated missiles. Concluding his visit to Israel, the U.S. defense secretary renewed the U.S. commitment to Israeli security and safety. It is as if the Arabs are the ones occupying the land and continuing their aggression and expansionist policy and, therefore, Israel needs this vast quantity of weapons from the U.S. arsenal.

The inevitable question here is: Why does Israel need so many arms? The answer is simple. Israel was established on expansion and aggression, and, despite the fact that it occupies the territories of three Arab states, it is trying to give the United States the impression that following the Iranian events it can become the policeman to achieve the colonialist goals that might be assigned to it. Israel is trying to exploit events and take advantage of the extraordinary situation in the area in order to obtain the largest possible quantity of arms so as to be able to implement its racist and expansionist policy which conforms with its unchanging Zionist stand. Israel is hindering the deployment of the UN forces in southern Lebanon in order to place this part of Arab soil at its mercy so that it can pounce on it at the opportune time in order to add it to what is has already grabbed in Sinai, the Golan and the West Bank. This Israeli insistence on arms confirms its unceasing expansionist and aggressive plans. It also means that Israel's outward talk about peace is only a cover for local consumption and an attempt to mislead public opinion. All these are exposed attempts which Israeli actions and Israeli leaders' intentions since 1948 have confirmed.

Israel has no need to confirm its policy, for facts speak louder than words. What is needed is not to further expose this aggressive policy but to find the means to confront these plans so that the Arab struggle can achieve its objective of restoring the usurped Arab lands and the Palestinian people's rights. There is no doubt that Arab solidarity is one of the important keys to this confrontation. It is hoped that the attempts to revive the Arab solidarity committee headed by Sudanese President Ja'far Numayri will bear fruit and lead to results enabling the Arab struggle to achieve its objectives.

YEMEN--PDRY

EFFORTS UPCOMING TO NORMALIZE RELATIONS WITH SAUDIS

JN171301 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1240 GMT 17 Feb 79 JN

[Text] Aden, 17 February--It has been announced here that efforts are being made to tackle the differences between the PDRY and Saudi Arabia. The weekly magazine ATH-THAWRI, Yemeni Socialist Party Central Committee organ, reports today that these efforts are aimed at normalizing relations. The magazine says that a high-level Saudi delegation will visit the PDRY shortly for this purpose. The magazine expresses optimism that Saudi-PDRY relations will develop in both countries' interests.

N. YEMEN REVOLUTIONARY FORCES' SUCCESSES REPORTED

LD212011 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 21 Feb 79 LD

[Text] The radio of the Democratic National Front [DNF] in the northern part of the homeland announced this evening that the armed revolutionary people's forces have launched a number of fresh attacks on mercenary positions of the San'a' regime in Al-Bayda and Ta'izz. The radio, quoting military communiques by the command of the armed revolutionary people's forces, said the revolutionary people's forces launched an attack on mercenary positions at (Darb Dhi Nain) in Al-Bayda, which resulted in the death of five mercenaries and the destruction of an artillery emplacement.

A communique said that a militant from the revolutionary people's forces was slightly injured in this attack.

Another communique said that battles in the Al-Waziyah area, in Ta'izz Province, are still going on between the people's forces, together with the masses of the people, and mercenaries of the authority in San'a'. The communique said the mercenary forces sustained heavy losses of life and material which have not yet been assessed.

The revolutionary people's forces suffered no losses.

The command of the armed revolutionary people's forces in the northern part of the homeland announced in a communique yesterday that its forces had resisted an attempted attack by the authority's mercenaries in the central area at (Murayt), Ibb Province, and inflicted heavy losses on them. They also shot down an aircraft which has been attacking peaceful villages in the (Murayt) area, and drove away the others.

PRIME MINISTER CALLS FOR PRC WITHDRAWAL FROM VIETNAM

JN221047 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1030 GMT 22 Feb 79 JN

[Text] Aden, 22 February--'Ali Nasir Muhammad, PDRY prime minister, has called for the withdrawal of Chinese forces from Vietnamese territory and for ending the war between the two countries.

During a meeting with the Vietnamese ambassador in Aden last night, Muhammad stressed the need for solving Sino-Vietnamese problems by peaceful means.

YEMEN--YAR

82 POLITICAL DETAINEES REPORTEDLY RELEASED

JN181831 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1735 GMT 18 Feb 79 JN

[Text] San'a', 18 February--It was reported here today that the YAR Government has released 82 political detainees.

Informed sources in San'a' said that those released were arrested before and after the June 1974 movement and following the coup attempt which took place last year.

Thus, the number of those released so far has reached 494 persons. On 7 February 412 detainees were released.

U.S. DEFENSE SECRETARY, DELEGATION ARRIVE IN CAIRO

NC161652 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1640 GMT 16 Feb 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 16 February--U.S. Secretary of Defense Harold Brown arrived in Cairo at 1730 today at the head of a military delegation on a 3-day visit to Egypt. Brown came from Luxor where he arrived from Israel this afternoon.

Minister of Defense and War Production Lt Gen Kamal Hasan 'Ali, Chief of Staff Maj Gen Ahmad Badawi, a number of senior Egyptian armed forces officers and U.S. Ambassador in Cairo Hermann Eilts met him at the airport.

In a statement made after his arrival at Cairo Airport Secretary Brown expressed his pleasure at visiting Egypt. He said that his current tour of the Middle East--his first as a defense secretary--is aimed at completing the discussions begun earlier.

The U.S. secretary expressed his pleasure at meeting with Defense Minister 'Ali so as to strengthen the ties of friendship between them. He pointed out that he had met previously with 'Ali during the discussions which took place at Blair House and Camp David. In his statement Harold Brown said that the visit is taking place at an important time during which the area's states, especially Egypt, are endeavoring to end the conflict of the past.

The delegation accompanying the U.S. defense secretary includes Assistant Secretary of Defense for National Security Affairs David Mogiffert, Assistant Secretary of Defense for Public Affairs Thomas Ross, private assistant to the U.S. Defense Department (Ernest Griffiths) and Deputy Assistant to U.S. Defense Secretary for International Defense Affairs (Robert Moray).

The U.S. secretary's visit to Cairo comes within the framework of his current tour of the Middle East area which he began last Saturday. The U.S. secretary has visited Saudi Arabia, Jordan and Israel during his current tour.

'Ali Banquet Speech

NC162135 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2045 GMT 16 Feb 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 16 February--Defense Minister Lt Gen Kamal Hasan 'Ali has emphasized that history will not forget that U.S. President Jimmy Carter was the first U.S. President to bear the responsibility of full partnership in resolving one of the most difficult and complicated questions of conflict among nations. He said that Egypt will not forget the balanced U.S. stand throughout the negotiations.

In the speech he delivered in honor of U.S. Secretary of Defense Harold Brown, Lt Gen Kamal Hasan 'Ali said that the questions which have not yet been resolved in the negotiations are basic and fundamental. However, he added, sincere and unbiased efforts and the isolation of these efforts from the framework of maneuvers will insure the removal of the causes of the dispute and prepare the atmosphere for the achievement of a just peace, for which a framework was drawn up at Camp David and in which the United States is a participant as well as a witness.

The following is the text of the speech delivered by Lt Gen 'Ali at the dinner banquet he gave in honor of the U.S. defense secretary at Al-Haram Shooting Club.

Dear Friend, Dr. Harold Brown, U.S. defense secretary, honorable guests.

The people and government of the Arab Republic of Egypt and the Egyptian Armed Forces--commanders, officers and men--are pleased to receive you on their land and welcome you with the most sincere feelings of affection and appreciation, not only because you are the first U.S. defense secretary to pay an official visit to Egypt since the restoration of normal relations between the two countries, but also because we hold you personally in great esteem and because of the impression you made on me after I first met with you in the Pentagon last October.

Your visit to the Middle East area during the present phase is important and valuable because it is taking place at a time when the eyes of the world are focused on this area, anxiously following the storms and dangers erupting in it and near it. Your visit to Egypt has particular importance and signifies:

1. That the United States appreciates the significance and importance of the achievement of lasting and comprehensive peace in the area and is eager to achieve it.

2. That the United States is resolutely determined to continue to play its role of full partner in the discussions until the desired peace is achieved on a basis of justice.

3. That the United States hastens to frustrate every attempt to obstruct the peace current so that its momentum will not be affected by the efforts of the hardliners and rejectionists.

While history does not forget that U.S. President Jimmy Carter is the first U.S. President to assume the responsibility of full partnership to resolve one of the most difficult and complex issues of conflict among states, Egypt does not forget the balanced U.S. stand throughout the negotiations. This has won it the confidence of the negotiators and their appreciation of its role.

Despite the fact that the remaining unresolved issues are fundamental and basic, sincere and unbiased efforts and the isolation of these efforts from the framework of maneuvers and obsolete notions will insure the removal of the causes of dispute and prepare the atmosphere for the achievement of a just peace for which the framework was drawn up at Camp David and in which the United States was a partner as well as a witness.

Egypt's interest in the cause of peace will not distract it from observing the events going on in and around the area. As President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat recently said in Khartoum, Egypt is following with interest what has happened and what is happening around the area with open eyes and full awareness, tying all the threads and discerning the realities of the forces which encourage bloody challenges in order to intimidate the free peoples who refuse to relinquish their fate and their sovereignty over their resources.

Mr Secretary, perhaps you agree with me that the matter should, at the highest level, rise above the phase of anxiously viewing these events and denouncing them. Anxiety does not ward off danger and denunciation does not stop a plan to detonate and destroy the area.

Dear Friend Dr Harold Brown, we wish that there were enough time for you to get an integrated and practical picture of the history of Egypt and its civilization. We hope that you will have an opportunity for another visit to our country--a visit which would give us pleasure.

Since you have today seen in Luxor and then in the pyramids area some examples of the ancient history of Egypt and its civilization, it is certain that you must have sensed how the Egyptian man has been a pioneer of civilization for thousands of years. You must have also sensed how the Egyptian man was a daring fighter who carried arms in defense of his right to live and be free on his land.

When you visit our military units you will sense the civilized determination in the eyes of the sons of Egypt who are carrying arms and who are earnestly seeking to develop them in defense of the land and the values and in support of their combat ability, because of their confidence that the world today respects only the strong.

I hope that your brief visit to our country will leave the best impressions on you. I also hope that visits among the commanders of the armed forces of our countries will be repeated so that the spirit of understanding and friendship between them will be strengthened.

Finally, please brothers stand up with me in salutation and esteem for President Jimmy Carter, the members of his government and the friendly American people; in salutation and esteem for President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat, the hero of peace and the pioneer of freedom. Greetings to our dear friend Dr Harold Brown and the delegation accompanying him.

Afterward, U.S. Secretary of Defense Harold Brown delivered a speech in which he emphasized that the United States believes that peace and justice are the true guarantee for security. He said: We have built the two frameworks for peace at Camp David with the cooperation of joint efforts.

The U.S. defense secretary said that U.S. President Jimmy Carter has pledged to continue his efforts to achieve a comprehensive and just peace in the Middle East area. He said that the United States is proud to participate with President Anwar as-Sadat in this endeavor.

Brown indicated that his discussions with Lt Gen Kamal Hasan 'Ali will deal with the efforts for peace. He expressed the readiness of the United States to help Egypt in the political and military spheres.

Harold Brown affirmed that the United States will continue to cooperate firmly with its friends in the area. He said: We have begun this cooperation and we shall achieve success.

At the beginning of his speech Harold Brown expressed his happiness at visiting Cairo and with the friendship which links him to Lt Gen 'Ali--a friendship which began with their meeting in Washington during the peace talks, to which Lt Gen 'Ali led the Egyptian delegation.

He said: During my visit to Egypt I shall familiarize myself with the Egyptian point of view. I shall also work hard during my visit--as I have done throughout this week--and in the future for the sake of cooperation between our two countries.

The U.S. defense secretary praised the warm welcome with which he was received in Egypt by the government and the armed forces. He said: I have made a tour of the historic antiquities in Luxor and tonight I saw the great pyramids for the first time. These ruins and the pyramids made me feel the grandeur of Egyptian civilization and the role which Egypt played in establishing stability in this part of the world for thousands of years. I have also felt the strength of Egypt in war and peace.

F-5 Sales to Egypt

NC170709 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0642 GMT 17 Feb 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 17 February--In today's edition, the newspaper AL-AHRAM reports that a senior U.S. official accompanying U.S. Defense Secretary Harold Brown has announced that the discussions related to Egypt's purchase of F-5 planes had proceeded in a satisfactory manner during Brown's visit to Saudi Arabia, and that the discussions might be completed soon.

The U.S. official added that the discussions which Brown will hold with President as-Sadat and Defense Minister Lt Gen Kamal Hasan 'Ali will deal with Egypt's security needs within the framework of the peace agreement, as well as the possible widening U.S. role in exporting arms to Egypt.

As-Sadat, Brown and Press Conference

NC171322 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 17 Feb 79 NC

[Text] The talks between President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat and U.S. Defense Secretary Harold Brown began at 1100 today in Ismailia. The talks were attended on the Egyptian side by Vice President Husni Mubarak, Prime Minister Dr Mustafa Khalil, and Defense Minister Lt Gen Kamal Hasan 'Ali. They were attended on the U.S. side by the U.S. ambassador in Cairo and the delegation accompanying Dr Brown.

The talks lasted 2 hours. After the meeting, President as-Sadat and Dr Brown answered questions put to them by correspondents of foreign news agencies, radios and television networks.

Dr Brown said that his talks with President as-Sadat are very useful. It is very beneficial for the U.S. Government to learn the views of President as-Sadat on security in the region and what must be done for security and the issue of peace and several other issues connected with the security of the region. This is all of interest to the United States, because we are very much interested in security in this region.

Asked whether a compromise solution has been reached in his talks with Dr Brown on the outstanding points between Egypt and Israel, President as-Sadat said: No comment. I do not think the time is suitable to say anything in this regard.

Asked whether Egypt will request weapons from the United States, President as-Sadat said: Yes, definitely. I shall request arms from the United States. I think it is time when the region is facing such events and stands, and the sides must be treated on an equal basis.

The president has asked: Why do you think that your request for arms is essential at this time?

The president replied: No comment. But I think that as long as I am in my position I shall defend my country and my Arab brothers in the region against any foreign intervention. Therefore, I am asking for weapons for my country and for my friends in the Arab homeland and in this area.

Asked whether he means the Soviet Union by referring to foreign intervention, President As-Sadat said: No comment.

Asked about Brown's trip to the Middle East and its effect on the peace talks, the president said. I am optimistic by nature, but at this particular time I will not be drawn into saying anthing.

Asked about reports that Egypt will send arms to Oman to safeguard the security of the Gulf and its role in this area, President As-Sadat said: No comment.

Asked whether the situation in Iran will increase the chance of rapprochement between Egypt and Israel, the president said: The events taking place around us do not constitute our policy. Our policy exists and was known to the United States and Israel even before what was happened in the Middle East area.

Asked whether he is concerned about the changes which took place in the area after the Iranian events, the president said: Yes, definitely, because stability in the region is indivisible. You must have heard me say that I do not accept any foreign intervention in the Gulf area and any threat to my brothers in these states, whether from outside or inside the Arab homeland, seeking to impose its opinion on its other Arab brothers.

Asked whether there was a response on the part of Brown with regard to Egypt's security and defense needs, the president said. Why do you want to cause problems between me and Brown?

Dr Brown said: I informed the president of several points which President Carter asked me to convey to President As-Sadat.

Visit To 3d Field Army

NC181634 Cairo Mena in Arabic 1457 GMT 18 Feb 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 18 February--U.S. Secretary of Defense Harold Brown has emphasized the determination of the United States to contribute to the processes of peace, economy and development in the Middle East area and to the security measures that will protect the area from outside threats to its security.

In an address he delivered today at the 3D Field Army command after visiting the remains of the Bar Lev Line and 'Uyun Musa post, the U.S. Secretary of Defense said: I know that everyone in Egypt, primarily President Anwar As-Sadat and the members of the armed forces, hopes that the current negotiations will find a way to a just peace in the area and that a peace threat between Egypt and Israel will be the first step on this road to peace.

At noon today the U.S. Secretary of Defense and his delegation visited the 3D Field Army. They were received by that army's commander, Maj Gen Yusuf 'Afifi, and senior army commanders.

The U.S. guest viewed from the helicopter the remains of the Bar Lev Line and the sites of the tank battles in the central sector of the front. He then landed near the fortified post of 'Uyun Musa, which the Israeli enemy had established opposite the town of Suez.

The 3d Army commander described in detail how the Egyptian forces seized the fortified post of 'Uyun Musa after storming the Suez Canal. The U.S. guest and his delegation then inspected the inside of the fortified post.

The U.S. secretary of defense then made an entry in the army's visitors book in which he said: Let all of us--Egyptians, Israelis and Americans--work together so that there will be no more battles in this place or in any other place in our countries.

Later the U.S. secretary of defense returned to the 3d Field Army command headquarters where he met with the minister of defense and war production, Lt Gen Kamal Hasan 'Ali. The commander of the 3d Field Army, Maj Gen Yusuf 'Afifi, gave a luncheon banquet at the command headquarters in honor of the American guest and delegation.

The army commander delivered a speech welcoming Brown and his delegation and said: We still recall the glorious October War and the efficiency and courage shown by the Egyptian fighter and the victory he achieved.

Addressing Brown, the army commander said: I am certain that you have found out how the sons of Egypt waged this war in defense of their land and values and how they have developed their combat ability for the sake of peace.

Maj Gen 'Afifi noted that history analyzes with admiration how the Egyptian fighter was able to change many theories of combat and create new fighting methods on land, in the air and sea and in air defense.

The 3d Army commander said that one of the results of the October War was the disappearance of certain conventional arms, the appearance of other weapons and the development of others to keep pace with the requirements of modern war.

Concluding his speech, he said: On behalf of the officers of the 3d Army and on my own behalf, I welcome our American friends who are exerting efforts to achieve total security and a just, lasting peace in the Middle East.

He conveyed greetings to U.S. President Carter and the American people and best wishes for the U.S. secretary and his delegation.

The commander of the 3d Field Army then presented the Army Shield to the U.S. secretary, who was also presented with an empty artillery shell plated from the outside as an expression of peace.

In reply, Harold Brown thanked Defense Minister 'Ali, 3d Army commander Maj Gen 'Afifi and the army officers and said: I thank those who are experienced in war and who are seeking peace. He said: I do not have words to express my happiness at being the first U.S. secretary of defense to visit Egypt. I thank you for the good reception accorded to me and my delegation.

Harold Brown and his delegation this morning boarded a U.S. C-130 transport plane to fly from Cairo to Alexandria to visit the naval forces. He was accompanied by Maj Gen Ahmad Ja'far of the Nasir Military Academy and chairman of the honorary mission escorting the U.S. guest. They were met at An-Nuzhah Airport in Alexandria by naval forces commander Maj Gen Muhammad 'Ali Muhammad and commander of the northern military area Maj Gen Muhammad Nabih as-Sayyid. The U.S. guest met with the naval forces commander at the naval command for 30 minutes. He then visited the Alexandria naval base and saw a submarine, troop carriers, torpedo and missile boats, minesweepers and destroyers.

Brown Conveys Carter Message

NC181852 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 18 Feb 79 NC

[18 February statement issued by the official spokesman for the Egyptian Presidency--read by announcer]

[Text] U.S. Defense Secretary Harold Brown contacted President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat at 1600 today and conveyed to him an urgent message from U.S. President Jimmy Carter connected with the fighting that is taking place between the PRC and Vietnam. He also conveyed other information to his excellency.

President Carter's urgent message says that the U.S. attitude toward the fighting between the PRC and Vietnam is summed up in the need for exercising self-constraint and Vietnam's withdrawal from Cambodia and the PRC's withdrawal from Vietnam.

President as-Sadat explained to the U.S. secretary of defense that Egypt's attitude toward this matter is summed up, according to the foreign ministry's statement in this respect, in the need for all sides to exercise self-restraint, adhere to the principles of peaceful coexistence and solve their dispute peacefully.

Leaves Cairo

NC182326 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2240 GMT 18 Feb 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 18 February--U.S. Defense Secretary Harold Brown left Cairo tonight for home after concluding his visit to Egypt, where he arrived Friday as part of his tour to Saudi Arabia, Israel and Jordan.

Defense Minister Lt Gen Kamal Hasan 'Ali, who saw Brown off, said that the U.S. defense secretary's visit to Egypt was of a political nature as well as of a military one. He said that the Egyptian-U.S. discussions covered questions of mutual interest and it was possible to arrive at positive points which will strengthen the relations between the two countries. The Egyptian defense minister said that Brown's visit to Egypt affirmed once again that the two countries are eager to achieve stability and security in the area.

In a statement he made before leaving, the U.S. defense secretary praised President Anwar as-Sadat's efforts for achieving peace and stability in the Middle East. He said that the United States, which believes in the necessity of achieving peace and stability in the area, will give every support to these efforts. Brown was also seen off by armed forces chief of staff Maj Gen Ahmad Badawi and senior officers of the armed forces.

PRESIDENT AS-SADAT CONTACTS SHAH OF IRAN 21 FEB

NC211858 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1855 GMT 21 Feb 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 21 February--MENA has learned that President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat telephoned the shah of Iran today to inquire about his health and the health of his sons. He also invited the shah to come to Egypt to complete his treatment and undergo the necessary medical tests.

AS-SADAT APPOINTS KHALIL FOREIGN MINISTER

NC171820 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1818 GMT 17 Feb 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 17 February--President Anwar as-Sadat issued a republican decree today appointing Dr Mustafa Khalil foreign minister in addition to his post as prime minister.

President as-Sadat has issued another decision appointing Dr 'Abd al-Hamid Hasan as minister of state for youth and sport.

PRIME MINISTER KHALIL MAKES STATEMENT IN LONDON

NC192053 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2000 GMT 19 Feb 79 NC

[Text] London, 19 February--The Egyptian prime minister and foreign minister, Mustafa Khalil, reiterated Egypt's position regarding the peace negotiations to British Prime Minister James Callaghan. This position is based on adherence to the liberation of the occupied Arab territories, achievement of an overall solution to the Middle East problem, rejection of any partial solution, and Egypt's adherence to its Arab commitments.

Speaking to Egyptian newsmen after a 90-minute meeting with Callaghan, Dr Mustafa Khalil said that they reviewed Middle East developments.

Dr Khalil added that during the meeting a review was also made of British Foreign Minister Owen's latest statement in which he noted Britain's support for an overall solution to the Middle East problem.

To a question regarding a possible summit conference by Presidents Anwar as-Sadat and Jimmy Carter and Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin, Dr Mustafa Khalil said: This is likely. However, such a conference will take place only if an overall solution to the Middle East problem is attained.

An official spokesman of the British prime minister's office said after the meeting that Dr Khalil and Callaghan had reviewed the Middle East developments and that Dr Mustafa Khalil had explained Egypt's position prior to the new round of peace talks at Camp David.

The spokesman added that the Egyptian and British prime ministers also discussed the recent developments in Iran and their influence on the region--particularly on the Middle East situation in general. The two prime minister also discussed the situation in the Arab Gulf region and in the Islamic world in the light of the situation in Iran.

The meeting, which was held at James Callaghan's office, was attended on the Egyptian side by Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali and Egyptian Ambassador in London Samih Anwar. Attending the meeting on the British side were the director of Callaghan's office and the British Foreign Ministry's deputy permanent under secretary for Middle East affairs.

Khalil Leaves London

NC201356 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1324 GMT 20 Feb 79 NC

[Text] London, 20 February--Egyptian Prime Minister Dr Mustafa Khalil left London this afternoon on his way to the United States at the end of his short visit to London, which lasted about 1 day. During this visit Dr Khalil met with British Prime Minister James Callaghan, and exchanged views with him on the current situation in the Middle East in the light of the new round of peace negotiations among Egypt, the United States and Israel at Camp David.

The Egyptian prime minister and the official delegation accompanying him were seen off by Sir Donald Logan, Egyptian Ambassador in London Samih Anwar and members of the Egyptian Embassy.

Arrives in Washington

NC202218 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2130 GMT 20 Feb 79 NC

[Excerpts] Andrews Air Force Base, 20 February--Prime Minister Dr Mustafa Khalil and the delegation accompanying him arrived at Andrews Air Force Base tonight. Khalil will take part in the Camp David discussions on the Middle East, which will begin Wednesday.

Dr Khalil was met by U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance.

The Egyptian delegation was then flown by helicopter from Andrews Air Force Base to Camp David, where the talks will be held.

Spokesman On Egypt's Position at Talks

LD211321 Cairo AL-AHRAM in Arabic 19 Feb 79 p 1 LD

[Excerpts] A responsible Egytpian source stated yesterday that President Anwar as-Sadat asserted in his instructions to Prime Minister Dr Mustafa Khalil, head of the Egyptian delegation to the second Camp David talks, that Egypt's primary commitment at the talks is a just solution of the Palestinian problem.

The Egyptian source said that in his instructions, President as-Sadat emphasized the need for the Egyptian delegation to adhere to the principles that Egypt has set for a comprehensive solution. These principles are based on full Egyptian sovereignty, no territorial concessions and a comprehensive solution for the Middle East problem, giving priority to solving the Palestinian problem.

An official source at the Egyptian Foreign Ministry said that the Egyptian delegation will fly to Camp David to reach two draft agreements:

1. An agreement on Sinai that includes total Israeli withdrawal from all Egyptian territories.

2. An agreement on setting a timetable for the establishment of full self-rule for the Palestinian people on the West Bank and in Gaza and the achievement of full linkage between the agreement on Sinai and the agreement on the establishment of self-rule institutions in accordance with a timetable defining all the steps leading to the establishment of such institutions.

The Egyptian source explained that the basis on which the Egyptian delegation will negotiate at Camp David is the joint Egyptian-U.S. position on which the two countries agreed during Secretary of State Cyrus Vance's visit to Cairo and Israel in December in implementation of the Camp David accords.

The responsible Egyptian source defined the problems to be negotiated as follows:

1. The agreement on Sinai, particularly with regard to the interpretation of Articles 4 and 6 of the draft Egyptian-Israeli treaty.

2. The letters exchanged in connection with the establishment of self-rule on the West Bank and in Gaza.

3. Full linkage between the Sinai agreement and the exchanged letters, including the linkage between the exchange of ambassadors and the establishment of self-rule institutions.

4. Certain issues that have not yet been agreed upon at the recent Blair House talks in connection with withdrawal maps and arrangements relating to the deployment of UN forces in demilitarized or reduced arms zones.

AL-AKHBAR on Camp David Talks

NC220755 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0645 GMT 22 Feb 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 22 February--AL-AKHBAR comments on the current round of talks that began at Camp David yesterday evening. It begins by referring to U.S. sources' description of the talks "as being consultations that will last 3 or 4 days, after which each delegation will go home to consult with its government, with the next round's being determined in light of these consultations."

AL-AKHBAR says: If this description means that these are preparatory negotiations for sounding out and discerning changes of attitudes, then we say that Egypt's position is specific and firm and cannot possibly change it because it is based on a number of points essential to the establishment of a just and lasting peace.

Referring to Israeli Prime Minister Menaher Begin's recent statements in which he confuses the issues of peace, oil and U.S. aid, the paper says that this proves that while the Egyptian position on the question of peace remains clear and specific, the Israeli position is "strange."

It adds that Begin's statements indicate that he does not realize how delicate the situation is after the events in Iran and that he is unable to see the dangers emerging everywhere at an unexpectedly fast rate. It points out that "time does not allow for Begin's bargaining and maneuvers."

AL-AKHBAR notes the warning to Begin from the Israeli paper 'AL HAMISHMAR that "if the negotiations drag on without a conclusion in sight then the historic opportunity, which cannot be repeated, will be lost. This is why Israel must show more flexibility."

AL-AKHBAR says: It is clear that Israel is not interested in creating circumstances conducive to progress at Camp David, which explains the conflicting speculations about success or failure.

It adds: The pessimists look at Menahem Begin's position and say emphatically that the negotiations will fail. The optimists say that the United States cannot adopt a negative attitude or tolerate the maneuvers and bargaining that Begin is forcing on the situation since the United States is now faced with the dangers that have emerged in the Middle East and elsewhere.

Cairo Papers on Talks

NC190745 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0600 GMT 19 Feb 79 NC

[Excerpts] In its editorial today, AL-AKHBAR says that this is not the first time the peace talks have resumed after facing obstacles and being suspended. The resumption of the talks this time comes at a delicate stage and in a situation that does not permit long negotiations and unnecessary delays.

The paper points out that this situation demands that the facts be faced frankly and that a decisive conclusion be reached for these talks, which have consisted of many rounds and unnecessarily long discussions. This situation is of primary interest to the United States, which is a responsible partner in the peace and which sent the U.S. defense secretary on a tour of the Middle East, during which he visited Saudi Arabia, Jordan, Israel and Egypt. He spent 2 weeks in talks with officials in the four states and in probings in all directions to make it possible to fill the vacuum in the Middle East created by the disturbed situation in Iran--a vacuum that cannot be filled correctly and soundly unless there is stability in the Middle East and a permanent and comprehensive settlement is reached for the longstanding situation between the Arabs and Israel.

The paper points out that the U.S. defense secretary focused on this aspect during his talks in the four states he visited, and in which he closely studied conditions.

The paper affirms that the realization of this stability is of interest to Egypt in the forthcoming round of talks at Camp David. Stability requires just and permanent peace.

In its editorial today, AL-JUMHURIYAH refers to President as-Sadat's statement at his joint press conference with U.S. Defense Secretary Harold Brown that Egypt is not asking for weapons to attack anyone but to defend itself and its Arab brothers.

The paper points out that the U.S. administration must take this fact into consideration when planning its policy on the sale of arms to the Middle East. The paper says that in view of the continued Israeli occupation of our territories and the grave events in the gulf area, what is at issue in the region today is not Israeli security but Arab security, which is being threatened because Arab territory is under occupation and its resources are coveted by all sides.

The paper says that when U.S. arms go to the Arabs they go to the right address because they will be used to defend Arab territory and economic resources. But when they go to Israel they will be used to carry out Israel's expansionist ambitions and to defend expansion.

The paper adds: We do not imagine that the United States will completely refrain from supplying arms to Israel. But we hope that the U.S. administration will follow some sort of reasonable balance in its military supplies to the Middle East.

AS-SADAT ADDRESSES SUEZ CANAL UNIVERSITY STUDENTS

NC201400 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 20 Feb 79 NC

[Text] President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat, accompanied by the overseer of food security projects, Engineer 'Uthman Ahmad 'Uthman, today made a field tour of Sinai. His excellency inspected the new reclamation operations in the heroes village in the central valley of Sinai and planted an olive tree to mark the beginning of the national forestation campaign.

On arrival at the heroes village, the president was welcomed by Agrarian Reform Minister Engineer Tawfiq Kararah, Irrigation Minister Engineer 'Abd al-Hadi Samahah, Chairman of the Suez Canal Authority Engineer Mashhur Ahmad Mashhur, Minister of State for Party Affairs Muhammad Ahmad al-'Uqayli, Ismailia Governor Muhammad 'Abd al-Mun'im 'Imarah, Northern Sinai Governor Muhammad Husayn Shawkat and Youth and Sports Minister Hasan 'Abd al-Hamid.

After inspecting work sites in the village, his excellency the president delivered a speech amidst the cheers of the students of the canal university agricultural college for the long life of the president, the hero of liberation and construction. The president said:

[begin recording] Sons and daughters, I greet you in the name of your people and country. [applause] Sons and daughters: We are now meeting here on the land of Sinai. The battle of the bulge took place on the eastern side of this land. I was earlier speaking to one of your brother members of the armed forces because I lived on this land with your armed forces during the October War. Sons, these sands we now stand on and which we are now cultivating were first irrigated by the blood of your brothers, the members of the armed forces. [applause]

Sons and daughters: As I said yesterday, the land is ours, the sky is ours, the decision is ours, the will is ours. I want all the talents, creative abilities and resources of the individual to be mobilized for building this individual and his country. Before coming to you, I flew over this area. There are thousands and thousands of feddans of land that are ready for immediate exploitation, as the minister of irrigation told me. The irrigation canal under the Suez Canal in the deserts you see will be completed very soon and many feddans of land will be reacy for exploitation.

The most sacred thing to us, as I told you yesterday at the canal university, must be Egypt, and the most sacred thing in Egypt is land. The land, as I have told you sons and daughters, is ours; the decision is ours; the sky is ours; the will is ours. Set forth with all your abilities and talents so that we may rebuild Egypt and rebuild the Egyptian man, enjoying security, freedom and prosperity. Thank you. [end recording]

Visits Military Area

JN211457 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1413 GMT 21 Feb 79 JN

[Excerpts] Sinai, 21 February--President Anwar as-Sadat today visited a military area in Al-Firdan axis in the central sector of Sinai. The area was a theater of the biggest tank battles in military history during the October 1973 War.

The president was received on arrival at the military position at noon today by Maj Gen Ibrahim al-'Irabi, acting commander of the 2d Field Army, and senior commander of the 2d Field Army.

As the president stood on the main platform, Maj Gen Hasan Abu Sa'dah, chief of operations of the armed forces, saluted the president and delivered a talk on the tank battle waged by the 2d Field Army--a battle that is regarded as one of the most glorious waged by the Egyptian Armed Forces and one of the biggest tank battles in the world. When Major General Abu Sa'dah completed his talk, he asked the president's permission to submit the historical record of the 2d Division, which destroyed the 190th Israeli Armored Brigade and captured its commander, ('Assaf Bajuri). Major General Abu Sa'dah then introduced several commanders who had participated with him in commanding the 2d Division during the operations.

Before the chief of operations introduced the commanders of the 2d Division to President as-Sadat, the president spoke to the students of the Suez Canal university. He praised the splendid role the armed forces played during the October operations. He asked the students to perform their duties for Egypt at the same level of performance of the armed forces. President as-Sadat asked the students to be devoted and to make sacrifices for Egypt's future and prosperity.

AS-SADAT CALLS FOR SOLUTION TO EGYPT'S PROBLEMS IN 1979

NC220711 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 22 Feb 79 NC

[Text] President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat has stressed the need to find clear concrete solutions to our main problems during 1979. He said that he has asked Prime Minister Dr Mustafa Khalil to see that each Egyptian citizen should have a piece of land to live on and cultivate. This was contained in a speech President Anwar as-Sadat delivered at the National Democratic Party [NDP] club in Ismailia on the inauguration of the first party club in the governorates.

Referring to the current Camp David talks, President as-Sadat said that there is no disagreement over Sinai, which will revert back to Egypt with all its resources. The disagreement is over the West Bank and Gaza. He said: The Israelis want to take precedence over our Arab commitments, and this is where the disagreement is.

The president then spoke about the concept of party life as it should exist today and as it existed in the past. He said that party life had been distorted in Egypt, that parties in the civilized world compete for the welfare of the individual, and that we, too, must have such a concept.

The president said that we exclude communism because it is a system based on the suppression of the individual and is contrary to our Islamic and Christian beliefs.

The president referred to the small group that appeared on 18 and 19 January and sought to sow hatred in Egypt. He said that Egypt is stronger than all of this. He added: We are experiencing the most glorious days of our time because for the first time in 7,000 years authority has been transferred to the governorates in Egypt.

The president said that our basic problems are food and housing, and that Egypt has all the prerequisites for food production. The president explained that the government is studying a plan for allocating land for housing. He said: We will help the low-level employees. Senior employees can undertake construction.

The meeting was attended by Eng 'Uthman Ahmad 'Uthman, the overseer of food security projects; Eng Mashhur Ahmad Mashhur, chairman of the Suez Canal Authority; the governors of the canal and Sinai governorates; the NDP secretaries in the canal governorates; the heads of trade unions; and a number of Islamic and Christian leaders.

UN REPRESENTATIVE CALLS FOR SECURITY COUNCIL MEETING

JN160624 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 17 Feb 79 JN

[Text] Dr Hazim Nusaybah, Jordan's permanent UN representative, announced that Jordan has taken preliminary measures in asking the Security Council to hold an urgent meeting in order to discuss the aggressive Israeli practices against the Palestinians in the occupied Arab territories. Addressing the UN committee on the Palestinian people's inviolable rights, Dr Nusaybah said yesterday that Israel has actually confiscated the most fertile land and water resources in the occupied West Bank. He added that the situation has deteriorated to the point that the Palestinian people's existence is endangered. Dr Nusaybah stressed that the Arab countries are deeply worried over the recent Israeli maneuver to move all foreign embassies into Jerusalem. Dr Nusaybah said: Should any countries respond to this Israeli request, the Arab states will radically reevaluate their relations with such countries.

HUSAYN VISITS ARMY COMMAND; CHIEF OF STAFF APPOINTED

JN191709 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 19 Feb 79 JN

[Excerpt] His Majesty King Husayn, Jordanian Armed Forces supreme commander, visited the General Command today where he met with Staff Lt Gen Sharif Zayd ibn Shakir, commander in chief of the armed forces. The meeting was attended by [former chief of staff] Staff Lt Gen Muhammad Idris, his majesty's military secretary and senior aide; Air Maj Gen Salih al-Kurdi, assistant commander in chief and commander of the Royal Jordanian Air Force; and Staff Maj Gen Eng 'Abd al-Hadi al-Majali, chief of the general staff. The meeting was attended by Prime Minister and Defense Minister Mudar Badran and the chief of the Royal Hashemite Court. Staff Maj Gen Engineer 'Abd al-Hadi al-Majali was appointed chief of the Jordanian Armed Forces General Staff.

Further Military Appointments

JN192120 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 19 Feb 79 JN

[Excerpt] A royal decree has been issued promoting Staff Maj Gen Muhammad Idris to the rank of lieutenant general, and appointing him as military secretary and senior aide to his majesty the supreme commander. The royal decree also appoints Air Maj Gen Salih al-Kurdi as assistant commander in chief of the armed forces and commander of the Royal Jordanian air force, and Staff Maj Gen 'Abd al-Hadi al-Majali as chief of the general staff of the Jordanian Armed Forces.

MINISTER PROTESTS ISRAELI MEASURES IN OCCUPIED LAND

JN191702 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 19 Feb 79 JN

[Text] Hasan Ibrahim, minister of state for foreign affairs, has stated that Jordan is undertaking wide-scale, urgent contacts with the international community and the United Nations in order to draw attention to the continuation of the Israeli occupation authorities' expansionist policy, which aims at causing radical changes in the occupied Arab territories by continuing to establish settlements on a large scale there.

Mr Ibrahim expressed the Jordanian Government's deep anxiety over this agressive policy and its grave consequences. He called on the international community and the United Nations to seek to put a halt to this policy. Mr Ibrahim was speaking to the French, Soviet, PRC and Kuwaiti ambassadors, and the Czechoslovak charge d'affaire in Amman, when he received them here today.

DIPLOMATIC MISSIONS TO EXPLAIN STAND TOWARD ISRAEL

JN201235 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 20 Feb 79 JN

[Text] The Foreign Ministry has instructed its permanent representative to the United Nations and all its diplomatic missions abroad to explain the Jordanian stand toward Israel's aggressive policy of setting up settlements on a wide-scale in the occupied Arab territories. The Foreign Ministry asked its missions to explain Jordan's views to the countries where these missions are accredited, so as to convince these countries to condemn and oppose this policy. This is in preparation for subsequent steps the government will take regarding this policy at international bodies and the United Nations.

STATE MINISTER MEETS WITH PLO REPRESENTATIVE

JN171849 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 16 Feb 79 p 2 JN

[Text] Amman, Feb 15--Talks today between a senior Palestine Liberation Organisation aide and Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Hasan Ibrahim are expected to lead to the upgrading of PLO representation here.

Deputy head of the PLO's Political Department 'Abd ar-Razzaq al-Yahya is in Amman on a two-day visit to pave the way for him to assume responsibilities as chief of the PLO office here, informed sources told the JORDAN TIMES.

Brig al-Yahya, former commander of the Palestine Liberation Army, met for an hour today with Mr Birahim. Although officials did not disclose the subject of discussions between them, sources have said that Brig al-Yahya was named last December by the PLO Executive Committee to head the organization's office in Amman.

The visit is also seen as another effort to re-establish friendly ties between the PLO and Jordan.

On his arrival yesterday, Brig al-Yahya told reporters he was here to prepare for a visit by a PLO delegation to Jordan for talks on rapprochement.

The delegation, to arrive in a few days at the invitation of Mr Ibrahim, will be led by the head of the PLO's Political Department, Mr Faruq Qaddumi, who is now in Europe, Brig al-Yahya said, and will include Mahmud 'Abbas, a member of the Central Committee of Fatah, the biggest organisation within the PLO.

Brig al-Yahya leaves tomorrow for Damascus where he will join the delegation coming to Amman. On his return, he is expected to remain in Amman as head of the PLO office here.

The appointment of a senior PLO official with the rank of Mr al-Yahya to head the Jordan office is seen by observers here as a boost to the level of PLO representation and as an indication that the ongoing dialogue between Jordan and the PLO has produced positive results.

CROWN PRINCE RETURNS FROM VISIT TO BRITAIN

JN182040 Amman Domestic Television Service in English 2000 GMT 18 Feb 79 JN

[Text] His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hasan returned to Amman this evening at the end of a 4-day private visit to Britain. His majesty the king, the commander in chief of the armed forces, the court minister and senior officials met the crown prince upon arrival. During the visit, Prince Hasan met with a number of officials, including the Conservative Party leader Mrs Margaret Thatcher, the minister of state for foreign affairs and several members of Parliament.

PRESS PROTESTS BROWN'S STATEMENTS ON ARMS TO ISRAEL

JN170909 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0515 GMT 17 Feb 79 JN

[Text] The papers today comment on the statements the U.S. secretary of defense made in Israel, in which he pointed out the U.S. commitment to giving military aid to Israel in order to guarantee what he called its security.

Under the headline "The U.S. Security Theory," the newspaper AR-RA'Y writes: Since the U.S. secretary of defense, who arrived in Egypt yesterday, has disclosed the nature of his mission by saying that it is focused on achieving a comprehensive Middle East peace and on cooperating to establish security in the area, the question that arises is: Can peace be built by ignoring the land's owners; those who have the right to it, an action that is the origin of the problem? Will supplying Israel, which is already armed to the teeth, with a new quantity of arms worth $7.5 billion increase the U.S. administration's optimism about establishing an overall peace in the area?

True, the Arabs with whom Brown has met so far are determined to achieve peace, but who convinced the U.S. defense secretary that Israel's peaceful endeavors are serious, when all signs over the past 30 years indicate the opposite? It is obvious that if Washington wants genuine peace based on justice, it is not required to give unreasonable quantities of arms to Israel. Israel loses the justification for its existence and survival if it stops pursuing a policy of expansion and aggression in the Middle East.

Commenting on the same subject, AD-DUSTUR writes: Even the Israelis themselves had not expected the generous bounty in military aid promised by Defense Secretary Harold Brown. Both the quantity and quality of these sophisticated arms are unimaginable. The two parties also agreed on continuing the organized coordination between the Defense Department in Washington and the Defense Ministry in Tel Aviv in military planning, in order to face all potential developments.

It goes without saying that the Arabs are concerned over this dramatic development in U.S.-Israeli military relations, particularly the eastern front Arabs, who will reach their own conclusions about the results of this development and base their future calculations on them. Since Israel's inception, U.S. arms have been used in only one field, which is in fighting the Arab peoples. The United States, which alleges it is working for peace and for a comprehensive Middle East solution, cannot be sincere in this claim if it supplies arms to the only party that rejects peace and a comprehensive solution, namely Israel.

Under the headline "Silence Will Not Do" AL-AKHBAR writes: The U.S. decision to supply more sophisticated arms to Israel does not seem to contribute at all to U.S. Defense Secretary Harold Brown's stated reason for his trip to the Middle East: To rebuild confidence in the United States and to guarantee security and stability in the Middle East. The decision runs counter to this. It would appear that Brown came to further weaken this stability and security. It seems certain now that Brown's preconceptions are fundamentally mistaken. He is also making new mistakes instead of rectifying his original errors. It is known that the United States has committed itself to protecting Israel and its security, but not its gains in the occupied land. The news arms deal ignores this factor and renders Middle East confidence in U.S. statements even more fragile. It is not reasonable that Brown equates Israel and the entire east Arab area, viewing Israel as the Middle East at large. The pleasure the Israelis expressed over his approval of all their demands will only create further indignation among the 150 million people in the area.

COMMENTARY DISCUSSES U.S. POLICY IN MIDEAST

JN172047 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 17 Feb 79 JN

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] U.S. reaction to the Middle East crisis after the success of the Iranian people's revolution has been manifested in two clear directions. The first is the resumption of the Egyptian-Israeli negotiations at Camp David next Wednesday, and the second is the visit of U.S. Secretary of Defense Harold Brown to several capitals of the area and Israel.

The Israeli Government believes that the only reaction to the victory of the Iranian revolution should necessarily lead to giving Israel more military aid, so it might cope with the next dangers posed to it and to U.S. interests in the Middle East.

It seems, as informed observers believe, that the United States does not share the Israeli belief that there are real dangers to Western interests in the area following the establishment of the new regime in Tehran, particularly since the Arabs have not thought about undermining these interests because of their belief that the U.S. administration has a policy independent of the aggressive and expansionist policy followed by Israel in the area. The difference between Western interests in the area and the Israeli aggressive and expansionist ambitions in the Middle East, would necessarily lead to differences in the political stands toward the issue of the Arab-Zionist dispute. For the last 3 decades, Israel has tried to ignore this fact through pressuring the Western countries to go along with its aggressive ambitions in the area.

Although the U.S. secretary of defense has promised to supply Israel with a new list of advanced weapons at a cost of $7.5 billion over the next 5 years, the return to the theory of a strong Israel as the only guarantee for keeping the security and stability of the Middle East and the protection of U.S. interests in particular and the West in general in the area, is illogical, particularly since the United States has realized that a strong Israel is actually an obstacle to peace and stability in the Middle East. Therefore, the U.S. administration would be committing a clear strategic mistake if it believes that keeping Israel strong in this manner would lead to a boost to U.S. momentum to salvage the Camp David resolutions, or establish the comprehensive peace which the U.S. administration is talking about without any realistic indication that it is heading toward this at present.

If the United States is sincere in its claim that it wants to establish a comprehensive peace in the Middle East, then this cannot take place by making Israel an arms arsenal, and covering this up by supplying certain Arab states with arms and equipment which cannot be compared with those given to Israel without restrictions or limits.

The expansion of the scope of armaments in the Middle East under the pretext of guaranteeing the security of Israel, or protecting U.S. interests in the Middle East, will lead to enhancing the arms race and turning the area into an explosive hotbed threatening the security of the entire area and overall international interests. Therefore, the only natural reaction to the victory of the Iranian people's revolution should be manifest in checking Israel's aggressive and expansionist ambitions, and forcing it to accept the demands of a just and comprehensive peace as approved by the international community.

To search for the area's security by enhancing the arrogance and conceit of the Israeli power, and by increasingly supplying it with the instruments of destruction and annihilation, will only lead to deadlocks and increasing tension in the area, and to encouraging Israel to escalate its military raids and armed aggression against the Arab countries. Neither the Camp David agreements nor supplying Israel with more arms will lead to establishing peace in the area or reaching the goal of peace. The United States must follow the healthy road--the road of just and comprehensive peace, the road of restraining Israel, the road of peace based on Israel's withdrawal from all the occupied Arab areas and the recognition of the constant rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to regain their land and to exercise the right of self-determination on their national soil in full freedom.

AMMAN PAPER EDITORIAL ON U.S. MIDEAST ARMS POLICY

JN180834 Amman AD-DUSTUR in Arabic 18 Feb 79 pp 1, 12 JN

[Editorial: "The Arabs Face the Arms Race"]

[Excerpts] It is obvious that the current flow of sophisticated U.S. weapons into Israel is intended to turn the area's balance of power in Israel's favor now more than ever before. Yet Israeli officials never stopped bragging about their military superiority over the Arabs, even before Harold Brown promised to turn on the tap.

Still, the Arabs now have no choice but to enter this difficult arms race in order to achieve a reasonable balance of power with Israel, and consequently to try to achieve peace from a position of strength and simultaneously deter any new Israeli aggression on Arab territory.

It is indeed unfortunate that Washington is the initiator of this costly race, which is bound to consume enormous Arab funds at a time when the United States itself is striving to conclude the SALT agreement with the USSR in order to reduce the armament burden on the U.S. Treasury and to maintain the present balance of power between the two superpowers, which has thus far succeeded in maintaining peace between them.

The United States wants to undermine the Arabs' will, expressed in the agreement obtained at the Baghdad Summit, and to convince them that Israel will always be militarily superior to them and that they have no choice but to pursue the Camp David path, the path of concessions. But this logic is no longer valid. [paragraph continues]

The Arabs' determination to defend their territory, dignity and the coming generations' right to a respectable life and a comprehensive just peace, free from threat, cannot be weakened by the U.S. arsenal or by any other. History has taught us many lessons.

AMMAN PAPER COMMENTS ON FORTHCOMING CAMP DAVID MEETING

JN191140 Amman AR-RA'Y in Arabic 19 Feb 79 pp 1, 11 JN

[Editorial: "Who Is Bluffing Whom?"]

[Text] Egyptian and Israeli intransigence appeared more clearly on the eve of the convening of the second Camp David conference, as if the two parties want to suggest to public opinion that no understanding will be reached unless the magician accurately plays his role in turning the separate peace agreement into a success.

Despite our conviction that peace has existed between Egypt and Israel since September 1975--the date when the second Sinai disengagement agreement was signed--we believe that peddling the problem of signing a peace agreement before a suitable atmosphere in the Middle East has been prepared, has imposed a new kind of delay and maneuvering in an attempt by the two parties to obtain better conditions in the agreement. The Egyptian and Israeli delegations are heading for the State of Maryland to begin the second Camp David meetings at a time when the Egyptian regime has announced that it will adhere to its positions, and when Israel has announced that it will adhere to the draft separate peace agreement and that Israel will not use it as a basis for any more concessions.

Yesterday the Israeli delegation head stated: "I can tell you frankly and sincerely that we will not conclude any peace agreement if we have to withdraw from the West Bank." He also added that the only solution left is to find a formula for coexistence among the Jews and Arabs in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip.

The U.S. administration certainly has its reasons for resuming bilateral negotiations at the ministerial level, especially in the wake of the events in Iran and of Harold Brown's visit to the area. However, the contradiction between the Israeli and Egyptian positions does not indicate that the signing of a separate peace agreement will take place soon, unless this contradiction is meant to push matters in the Middle East toward better participation of the Camp David agreements.

We are convinced that it will be impossible to bluff new Arab parties into participating in the Camp David process, and that the obstinate determination to fragment the solution and to ignore the crux of the conflict in the area will bring the existing situation in the Middle East to the brink of disaster, especially after U.S. assurances to Israel that it will provide Israel with huge quantities of sophisticated weapons and equipment.

Some may not have realized that the solution has become more farfetched than before. For this reason, a jump into the unknown was made to conclude a devil's pact in the area so as to overcome certain sensitivities. This jump into the unknown constitutes the beginning of one of the most dangerous stages of the international dispute over the Middle East. Will the Arabs of the Baghdad Summit Conference be able to prevent the danger before it takes place? And will the Saudi crown prince be able to convince the U.S. administration of its erroneous and illogical stand in the Middle East?

CABINET MEETS, PRIME MINISTER MAKES STATEMENT

NC211253 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 21 Feb 79 NC

[Excerpts] President Ilyas Sarkis presided over the weekly Cabinet meeting at 1130 today. Prime Minister Dr Salim al-Huss and the ministers attended.

The Cabinet meeting ended a short time ago. After the meeting, Prime Minister Al-Huss made the following statement:

The discussions at the Cabinet meeting dealt with the Arab tour I intend to undertake. The aim of the tour is to mobilize Arab capabilities on the international level to insure the implementation of the UN Security Council resolutions on south Lebanon. I will also take advantage of the tour to prepare for the conference of Arab finance ministers. This conference was called for by the Baghdad summit conference in order to consider what aid the fraternal Arab states can give to Lebanon for development purposes. I will also discuss with the Arab brothers the Lebanese issue in general and its domestic and foreign dimensions. In addition to my Arab tour, the Cabinet also reviewed the situation in the south. The Cabinet heard Interior Minister Dr Salah Salman explain the work accomplished and the steps to be taken in the southern province to activate the administration there. Discussions on this subject will continue at the next meeting which the governor of the south will attend.

The diplomatic moves in the question of the south and the implementation of the UN Security Council resolutions were also reviewed.

Asked if a date had been set for his Arab tour, Prime Minister al-Huss said: The setting of the date of the tour depends on the replies we receive from the capitals I shall visit. However, it is possible that the tour will begin next week.

Asked which countries he will visit, the prime minister said: In principle the countries are Syria, Saudi Arabia, Iraq, Kuwait, Bahrain, Qatar and the UAE.

PHALANGIST AL-JUMAYYIL DISCUSSES LEBANON SITUATION

JN211723 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 1515 GMT 21 Feb 79 JN

[Text] Commenting on the developments taking place in Lebanon, Shaykh Pierre al-Jumayyil said: A lot is being said these days about reconciliation. However, there is a little work to effect this reconciliation. It might be stated that what has been said about reconciliation contradicts deeds.

The Phalangist Party leader added: What is strange is that the various Lebanese sides are calling for reconciliation and are talking about it while in fact they are not doing anything to effect this reconciliation, as if they are emphasizing division rather than reconciliation. The Lebanese now believe that the geographic distance separating them has come to constitute some kind of political and ideological estrangement, particularly since each side is doing whatever it likes, which often is contrary to what the other side is doing.

Al-Jumayyil continued: No one can deny that international interests and crises affect the Lebanese reconciliation and issues and link them with other foreign issues, particularly the Egyptian-Israeli negotiations, the Iraqi-Syrian agreement, and the 3-month period to implement the first phase of UN Security Council Resolution No 444. Even when these issues are exhausted, they will create a new situation linking the Lebanese issue with this new situation. Thus Lebanon will remain unable to overcome the strangulating predicament which is engulfing it from all sides.

Al-Jumayyil added: All this confirms that the salvation of the Lebanese people is in their own hands. They cannot find this salvation if they do not act or if they continue to act as lackeys of others. We say this because we see certain political parties, alliances and organizations acting as if they live in another world. The evidence of this is that there was loud, enthusiastic denunciation of the Chinese attack on Vietnam at a time when we did not hear any voice denouncing or protesting the attacks taking place against the innocent people in Lebanon. This means that some people are living in Lebanon but are not with Lebanon or for it.

Al-Jumayyil added: There is another serious phenomenon which should be discussed. Hardly a day passes without us hearing that a number of Lebanese have been killed in the various Lebanese areas under various circumstances and for many reasons, without us reacting to this, as if the news of killing has become a normal matter. Everything in Lebanon has become expensive except human life. The reason for this is that certain organizations are exercising the right to execute others. What do the Lebanese think when they know that a Lebanese citizen has been killed by an armed organization? Is this not the reason that power in Lebanon no longer belongs to the state but to others?

Al-Jumayyil added: The Lebanese people are no longer capable of living in this state of bloody attrition and financial difficulty without knowing the end is in sight. Al-Jumayyil concluded: Therefore, everyone should know that this state of attrition which has been going on for 5 years now cannot continue without leading to serious consequences. There are similar historic events which the Lebanese people should learn from while they are still capable of doing so. Otherwise, they will be incapable of dealing with their own situation, and consequently, all of them will be losers.

INA: ISRAEL PAVES NEW MILITARY ROADS IN S. LEBANON

JN211927 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1830 GMT 21 Feb 79 JN

[Text] Beirut, 21 February--The Zionist forces today paved new military roads linking the border regions controlled by the isolationist forces in southern Lebanon with the occupied territories.

Arrivals from the border regions say that a Zionist mission was seen in the central sector examining the new roads in the region.

ALGERIA

BOUTEFLIKA REPLIES TO MOROCCAN FOREIGN MINISTER'S LETTER

LD162131 Algiers Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 16 Feb 79 LD

[Excerpts] In reply to the letter from Mr M'hamed Boucetta, Moroccan minister of state in charge of foreign affairs and cooperation, which was submitted on 1 February 1979 in Rabat to the ambassador of the United Arab Emirates, in charge of Algerian affairs in Morocco, Mr Abdelaziz Bouteflika, member of the Political Bureau and minister of foreign affairs, has addressed to Mr Boucetta the following message:

Mr Minister, I have noted with interest your message of 1 February 1979 relating to the development of the situation created in our region following the occupation of Western Sahara. From the outset I will be unable to conceal the disappointment of seeing your government implicate Algeria directly or indirectly in every circumstance in the war between Morocco and the people of Western Sahara. My country, in fact, has always hoped that the evidence would in the end prevail; and that the Moroccan Government would in the end take the just measure of reality. This development, which has been hoped for, has so far not appeared, since your government continues at the same time to impart to a problem of decolonization a nature of bilateral differences and to brandish periodically the threat of an alleged right of pursuit, of evil memory, against my country. I can only regret deeply the persistence of such a conduct which, by the way, is less and less able to resist the impetus of events. The prevailing situation in the region derives essentially--is it necessary to remind ourselves--from the decision by Morocco to break unilaterally the previous engagements concerning the authentic decolonization of the territory on the basis of the principle of the right to self-determination, to which we had both subscribed at the various meetings between the leaders of our two countries.

I would once more like to underline most solemnly that Algeria has no disagreement with Morocco, and that it deeply desires to maintain with it the best relations dictated by neighbor status and by belonging to a civilization with a common history.

As you yourself have been a nationalist and a militant in the battle fought by the brother Moroccan people, you know that foreign occupation ineluctably engineers, the resistance of the people which are its victims. Thus the war which has become established in Western Sahara between the POLISARIO Front's fighters and Morocco has been neither intended nor provoked by my country. On the contrary, Algeria has not ceased from making every effort to prevent in our region an upheaval which is condemned by the ties uniting our peoples and by the permanent interests of the Maghreb. Algeria has constantly recommended both at regional and at international levels a political solution of the problems of Western Sahara. In this regard the debates and the decisions of the second OAU summit in Khartoum and the 33d United Nations General Assembly session have once again and unequivocally repeated the cardinal principles which must govern the decolonization of the Western Sahara territory.

Mr. Bouteflika adds: The acts in contempt of Algeria's sovereignty and the security of its citizens, recently committed in different parts of its territory, are of obvious gravity. However clever the reasoning which one might want to use to excuse Morocco, both in the dropping of arms on Sign Cape and in the bomb attacks in Maghniyyah and Oran, the evidence is unfortunately too precise for there to be the least doubt about the identity of the perpetrators of these indescribably heinous crimes.

Mr. Bouteflike continues his message to Mr Boucetta: It is also certain that the threats and the intimidations of every kind, to which Algeria is subjected, are not the best method to create a climate capable of encouraging a frank and honest meeting between all the parties concerned in the Western Sahara issue. In our opinion the only hidden force in all the initiatives directed against my country is the ability to persuade--not to say the degree of poisoning of minds--which all the enemies of the Algerian revolution, be they Algerian themselves, are able to distil from the information you seem to receive about my country, its people, its institutions and its leaders.

On another level, concerning the meeting planned between President Houari Boumediene and His Majesty Hassan II, you ask me in effect to bear a moral witness. In my soul and conscience I am anxious to affirm that it was intended to deal with only one point on the agenda, excluding all others, namely the question of Western Sahara and the satisfaction of the national and inalienable aspirations of the Saharan people. In my soul and conscience I can equally testify that this meeting could not take place, not because of the state of health of President Boumediene, as you say, but rather because of our divergences, not only on the issue of Western Sahara but also on the Middle East and the Palestinian problem. I would only require as proof the declaration which was made on precisely this topic by a spokesman of the Moroccan Government, dated 6 October 1978, which placed me under the inevitable obligation to reply publicly to it on 10 October 1978, declaring in particular: As regards the Middle East problem, although they both hark back to the decisions of the Algiers and Rabat summits, it is evident that the respective positions of Morocco and Algeria are far from being convergent, whether in substance or in form.

Is not Morocco, in any case, the first Arab country to have received President as-Sadat, immediately after his return from Camp David, in order to underline better the Moroccan approval for a policy of which he is in fact one of the principal executors. Algeria, for its part, has never departed from the line adopted at the Arab summit, which sanctioned unequivocally, at the same time as the recognition of the PLO as the sole representative of the Palestinian people, the recognition of the Palestinian problem as the key to every solution, and which therefore laid down as an unassailable principle, and inseparably, the recovery of all occupied Arab territory and the recovery by the Palestinian people of their inalienable national rights.

It is in this spirit that Algeria, faithful to its commitments, insures by constancy its obligations within the Steadfastness Front in order to better insure the more than ever necessary support for the PLO, the incarnation of the resistance of the Palestinian people, and for the Syrian bastion which today constitutes the basic foundation for any policy of honor, justice and dignity in the Middle East.

In any case, it seemed to us to pertain to a policy of duplicity and equivocation that President Houari Boumediene on his return from the Damascus summit--which saw rallied around the PLO the countries belonging to the Confrontation and Steadfastness Front--should immediately meet His Majesty the king of Morocco who, for his part, had immediately previously sanctioned Cairo's policy once again by receiving President as-Sadat on his return from Camp David.

The Palestinian cause, as a matter of fact, is inscribed on the very conscience of the Algerian people. The satisfaction of the national rights of the Palestinian people is, as a matter of fact, another reason why Algeria, by being true to itself and its own ethic, can accept neither complicity nor accommodation of any kind, regardless of the strength of the bonds, their variety and the importance of the interests involved. between our two fraternal peoples.

I would undoubtedly have preferred it if you had avoided making it necessary for me to utter this reminder which, though conforming with the truth, is nevertheless no less painful for that. But the very fact of telling the truth obliges me to do so. It obliges me to tell you--as God is my witness--sincerely and honestly what was planned, what was supposed to be carried out, and why it was or was not accomplished.

As for the rest, Mr Bouteflika adds, the declarations of the highest authorities of Morocco, which all do their utmost to deny simultaneously the existence of the Western Sahara problem--of the Saharan people themselves, and its national rights, and of the POLISARIO Front, recognized by the international community as its sole and legitimate representative, and without whose participation no just and durable peace would be possible, clearly show that the decision of President Houari Boumediene to postpone the planned meeting was indisputably justified.

In any case, you are very well placed--and today more than ever--to know that the problem of Western Sahara was neither a personal problem of President Houari Boumediene nor a whim of the Algerian leaders to create difficulties in Morocco. It is entirely a question of a decolonization problem, which can only find a definitive settlement in the active participation and the total adhesion of the Saharan people and their legitimate representatives.

An imaginative effort must therefore be made, and it is in this sense that I fraternally implore you to do it. As soon as Algeria with the African and international community has the feeling that one can really get at the cause of the crisis without vainly dwelling on its effects, it will do its utmost to make its contribution to a just solution, in a sincere, loyal and committed manner.

I would like to assure you that Algeria will continue to work unceasingly at the establishment of the necessary dialog for the restoration on behalf of all peoples of the region, including the Saharan people naturally, of peace and cooperation to which they aspire. The question of Western Sahara is obviously political and thus undoubtedly requires a political solution. We remain convinced that by taking to heart their high historical responsibilities the leaders of our countries will, beyond all susceptibilities and any other possible consideration, give proof of imagination and wisdom and will mark their actions with the seal of friendship and fraternity which must always characterize relations between the Algerian and Moroccan peoples.

In view of the attainment of such an objective, Mr Bouteflika concludes his message, which quite naturally has its place in the 1,000 year old history of the great Arab Maghreb, Algeria solemnly proclaims once again its entire availability for the concretization of these noble ideals.

LIBYA

AL-QADHDHAFI, HONECKER SPEECHES AT 15 FEB DINNER

LD171450 Tripoli JANA in English 1456 GMT 16 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Tripoli, 16 Feb (JANA)--Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Great 1st of September Revolution and secretary-general of the General People's Congress, welcomed Erich Honecker, the general secretary of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and chairman of the Council of State in the German Democratic Republic, and the delegation accompanying him, to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

In the speech delivered at the banquet held last night in honour of Honecker and the delegation accompanying him, Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi expressed his gratitude for this visit and talked of his most pleasant recollections of his own visit to the German Democratic Republic last summer.

He said: "During my visit to the German Democratic Republic, I was impressed by the feelings of cordial friendship and the generous hospitality shown by Erich Honecker and all the other German friends and the German people. This itself conveys the friendship towards the Libyan Arab people."

Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi noted that that visit was an important step in developing relations of cooperation and friendship between the Jamahiriyah and the German Democratic Republic. He said: "This visit by Mr. Honecker is considered also a new significant step on the path towards developing relations between the two countries."

Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi affirmed that it is of great significance to exchange views on several international questions which concern all of us as it is important to the countries and the peoples who struggle against colonialism, racism, reaction and backwardness and for peace to meet and take unified stands towards these important issues.

The leader of the Great 1st of September Revolution pointed out in his speech that the German Democratic Republic and the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah are foremost of the countries which work for the establishment of just peace and fruitful cooperation for all the peoples.

He said: "Our people have struggled and are still struggling against colonialism, racism and Zionism which is a form of racism in accordance with the United Nations resolutions.

Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Great 1st of September Revolution and secretary general of the General People's Congress, affirmed that the struggle of nations against the enemies of humanity will be crowned by success. He said," we are determined to continue the struggle until the infliction of final defeat upon neo-colonialism and reaction which depends on imperialism."

Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi pointed out that all nations of the world condemn and look with disdain upon the regimes of racial discrimination and that all nations have started realizing that Zionism is a form of racism, and thus the world public opinion has started to shift to the side of the Palestinian people in their struggle for their just cause.

He said that the Arabs must express their gratitude for the historic and noble stand taken by the socialist group towards the Palestine cause.

The leader of the Great 1st of September Revolution affirmed that in spite of the attempts of reaction and imperialism to support Zionism in Palestine and to make it stand firm wherever it is found, imperialism, reaction, racism will inevitably and undoubtedly end.

Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi said: "Here we have the Islamic people's revolution in Iran victorious, and imperialism and reaction defeated there. This is a proof that the struggle of nations will achieve victory over reaction and imperialism and over those allied with them."

Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi affirmed that the Palestinian Arab people and behind them the Arab people as a whole and the peoples supporting the cause of freedom, peace-loving and hostile to racism will also be victorious.

The leader of the Great 1st of September Revolution pointed out that the victory of the revolution in Iran is a positive new factor in international relations. He said, "inasmuch as the reactionaries and collaborators of imperialism in the region have expressed that that factor will lead to instability the truth is quite the opposite as the victory of the Iranian people is a factor of stability and not of instability. However it may be a factor of instability with regard to the reactionary regimes allied with imperialism and with regard to the influence of imperialism in the region." Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi affirmed that the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah stands today unreservedly and with all strength with the people's revolution in Iran.

Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Great 1st of September Revolution and secretary general of the General People's Congress, pointed to the continuing fighting in Chad saying, "We cannot forget that at this hour there is fierce fighting going on near the Jamahiriyah on Chadian soil between the Chadian people and the fascist government in Chad, which is supported by imperialist forces." He added: "No doubt, all the peoples will stand with the Chadian people and condemn the government that calls for aid from imperialist forces in order to deal a blow to its own people."

Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi asserted that the people's revolution in Chad will also be victorious over fascism and imperialism.

He also talked about the fighting being waged by the people of the Sahara against the reactionary and imperialist forces in the As-Saqiyah al-Hamra and Rio de Oro.

He said: "The people will eventually realise the truth of this conflict that is taking place between the people who own the land and own the right and the aggressors. Hence the peoples will stand undoubtedly with the people of Sahara."

"Just as the people of Iran and in southeast Asia have achieved tremendous victories over their enemies, the peoples in Chad, Sahara, Namibia, and Zimbabwe will also achieve victories."

In his speech, the leader of the Great 1st of September Revolution expressed his concern about the fighting between Uganda and Tanzania. He said: "We express our concern, at this hour, about the fighting taking place at present between two African states, Uganda and Tanzania. If Tanzania does not quickly withdraw its forces from Ugandan territories, of which it has occupied until now 350 square kilometers, the situation will deteriorate seriously."

Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhadhafi pointed to the current events on the world scene and said: "No doubt, some of them are positive and some are negative. We are certain that truth will triumph in the end and the people will win. Imperialism will be defeated and the progressive revolution will undoubtedly defeat all forms of reaction."

The leader of the Great 1st of September Revolution said: "Our peoples, even if they differ in ideologies or social organisations, are at the end fighting in one front against colonialism, racism, reaction and backwardness."

Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi expressed his pleasure for the development of relations between the Jamahiriyah and the German Democratic Republic. He said: "We look forward to more progress for these relations especially after the visit of friend Erich Honecker to the Jamahiriyah.

The leader of the Great 1st of September Revolution expressed at the end of his speech his gratitude to anyone who contributed to these relations from the German friends and the Libyan Arabs.

He said: "Allow us to stand in salute for the souls of the German friends and Libyans who met their doom while constructing their friendship and this cooperation. Those are the late Taha Sharif bin Amer, his colleagues, and Mr Lamberz and his collegues who died in a helicopter incident during the visit of Mr Lamberz, member of the political bureau and deputy prime minister, to the Jamahiriyah last March.

The dinner banquet was attended by Staff-Major 'Abd as-Salam Ahmad Jallud, Brigadier Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir, members of the General People's Committee and members of the Arab and foreign diplomatic missions accredited to the Jamahiriyah.

Mr Erich Honecker delivered a speech expressing his gratitude and that of his accompanying delegations for the hospitality with which they were met since they have arrived in the Jamahiriyah.

He extended to the people of the Jamahiriyah the best greetings of the people of the German Democratic Republic.

He pointed out that this meeting came shortly after the visit paid by the leader of the Great 1st of September Revolution to the German Democratic Republic during which the friendship has been consolidated between our peoples.

He affirmed that the people of the German Democratic Republic sympathize with the struggle of the Libyan people under the leadership of Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi for the continuation of consolidation of political and economic independence and for securing the people's authority.

He clarified that Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi's recent visit to the German Democratic Republic has opened a new stage of cooperation between the two countries affirming the development of the friendly relations with the spirit of the anti-imperialism solidarity and on the basis of complete equality and for the achievement of the joint goals.

He pointed out the imperialist attempts which aim at dealing a blow to the national liberation struggle launched by the peoples for obtaining their independence and freedom. He affirmed that the establishment of a comprehensive and just peace in the Arab region cannot be achieved except by securing the firm national rights of the Palestinian people including their right in establishing their own state and for the withdrawal of the Zionist enemy from all Arab occupied lands.

He said: "The conspiracies such as Camp David which are designed behind the back of the Arab people lead to the complication of the situation and hindrance of establishment of permanent and just peace." He affirmed that these conspiracies have encouraged the aggressor to consolidate its occupation policy and to launch new attacks and terrorist actions.

Mr. Honecker expressed his denunciation of the imperialist and reactionary attempts aimed at inflaming the situation in the Arab region and at intervention in the internal affairs of the Arab countries and nations. He also expressed his welcome for the principled stands taken by the steadfastness and confrontation summit conferences held in Tripoli, Algiers and Damascus and his support for the resolutions of the Baghdad summit conference. He also expressed his appreciation for what is carried out by the Jamahiriyah for the unity of action between the progressive Arab forces and all the countries of the world, foremost of which are the countries of the socialist group.

Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi [as received] affirmed the firm stand of the German Democratic Republic by the side of the Palestinian people and the other Arab peoples in their just struggle. He also stressed the importance of the stand of his country towards the anti-imperialism struggle launched by the African peoples against colonial and racist oppression, the new colonialist exploitation, and for independence and social progress. However, he asserted the active support of his country for the just struggle of the peoples of Zimbabwe, Namibia and South Africa. He firmly called for the eradication of the racist regimes in the southern part of the continent. He condemned the repeated attacks against the sovereignty of Angola, Mozambique, Zambia and their regional integrity.

At the end of his speech, Erich Honecker affirmed the backing and solidarity of the German Democratic Republic with the Libyan Arab people in their struggle against reaction, and for the defence of their revolutionary achievements. He said: "I am certain that the resolutions taken by the fourth session of the General People's Congress together with your directions which aim at the mobilizations of all the revolutionary forces, will lead the Libyan revolution to further new successes in the tenth anniversary."

JOINT STATEMENT ISSUED ON HONECKER'S VISIT

LD191124 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 17 Feb 79 LD

[Text] A joint statement was issued today at the end of Erich Honecker's visit to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamiahiriyah. Here is the text of the statement:

At the invitation of Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, commander of the Great 1 September Revolution, the GDR Party and state delegation led by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, paid a cordial and official visit to Libya from 15 to 17 February 1979.

Erich Honecker and the accompanying delegation were given a warm welcome reflecting the strong ties of friendship between the peoples of the two countries. The great guest laid a wreath at the Monument of the Martyrs of Al-Hani battle.

In a cordial atmosphere Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi and Erich Honecker exchanged views on relations between the two countries. They noted with satisfaction that these relations are developing on positive lines in all spheres, according to the joint declaration issued by them on the enhancement of friendship and deepening of cooperation and signed on 28 July 1978 in Berlin by Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi and Erich Honecker. They expressed their determination to continue to enhance these relations on the basis of friendship and mutual benefit.

Official talks were held between Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi and Erich Honecker, which were attended on the Libyan side by member of the General Secretariat of the People's General Congress Maj 'Abd as-Salam Ahmad Jallud; Secretary of Industry Jadallah 'Azur at-Talhi; Secretary of Trade Abu Bakr ash-Sharif; Secretary of Planning Musa Abu Furaywah; Secretary for Labor and Civil Service Muhammad at-Tahir al-Mahjub; and Libyan Ambassador to the GDR Muhammad al-Masmasi.

On the GDR side the talks were attended by willi Stoph, member of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers; Hermann Axen, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee; Guenter Mittag, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee; Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer; and GDR Ambassador to Libya Freimut Seidel.

Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi acquainted Erich Honecker with the accomplishments of the Great 1 September Revolution in the political, economic, social, cultural and ideological spheres, particularly in the sphere of building a new society, oriented toward socialism and the establishment of direct democracy. He also acquainted him with the resolutions adopted by the popular congresses during the fourth session of the People's General Congress held from 16 to 21 December 1978.

Erich Honecker expressed his great admiration for the accomplishments made by the Great 1 September Revolution and praised the leading role played by Libya for the sake of the nationalist objectives of the Arab nation and the struggle against the Israeli-Zionist aggression and all forms of colonialist manifestations. Erich Honecker acquainted Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi with the accomplishments made by the GDR people in establishing a stable economy and raising their cultural and material standards of living and in the consolidation of socialist democracy in accordance with the resolutions of the Ninth SED Congress. He also explained the resolutions issued by the Ninth Congress of the SED Central Committee, which provide for new creative initiatives for the workers on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the GDR.

Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi expressed his admiration for the great achievements made by the GDR people as regards the establishment of the developing socialist society. He also praised the active contribution which the GDR has been making toward the establishment of peace and toward disarmament and its solidarity with and support for the struggle of peoples against imperialist aggression, interference and oppression.

The talks dealt with the current international situation. In this respect the two sides paid special attention to the developments in the Arab area and Africa. The talks proved the identity of their views on the subjects discussed. The two sides affirmed their joint efforts against the grave designs of imperialism, neocolonialism, racism, Zionism and reaction and for the sake of peace and progress. They noted that the international balance of power is changing in the interest of the progressive forces, and this helps to bring a positive influence to bear on the easing of international tension. The sides reviewed the serious situation in the Arab area and strongly denounced the repeated Israeli aggressions against the Arab peoples with the aim of expansion. They affirmed that this aggression constitutes a threat to world peace and security. They also denounced the Camp David accords which are an extension of the Zionist-imperialist plotting against the Arab nation and the Palestine question. They also denounced all the consequences of these accords.

The GDR expressed its appreciation of the resolutions adopted by the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front for the foiling of the imperialist, reactionary and Zionist plots aimed at imposing separatist capitulationist solutions. The GDR side expressed its appreciation of the role played by Libya in this respect.

The two sides expressed their appreciation for the positive outcome of the ninth Arab summit conference held in Baghdad and its consequences.

The two sides expressed their firm solidarity with the Palestinian Arab people and their support for the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestine Arab people. They denounced the plans of imperialism, Zionism and reaction which aim at disregarding the rights of the Palestinian Arab people and the obstruction of the Palestinian struggle and the Arab national liberation struggle against imperialism and Zionism. They reiterated their belief that genuine peace in the area cannot be achieved except with the liberation of all the occupied Arab territories and the attainment of the national legitimate rights of the Palestine Arab people, including their right to return to their homes, to self-determination and to the establishment of their independent state.

The two sides denounced the repeated Israeli aggressions against the Lebanese Republic and the terrorist attacks against the Palestine refugee camps. They expressed their continued support for the national progressive Lebanese movement in its struggle to insure the unity, sovereignty and territorial sanctity of Lebanon. They also reiterated the Palestine resistance's right to preserve their positions in Lebanon. The two sides expressed their support for the development and strengthening of relations of friendship and cooperation between the states of the socialist community and the progressive Arab forces. They also expressed their firm determination to help develop these relations.

Libya expressed its appreciation of the noble stance adopted by the states of the socialist community, including the GDR, in support of the national and progressive Arab forces in their struggle against Israeli aggression.

The two sides affirmed their solidarity with the struggle of the African liberation movements against all forms of colonialism and racism. They expressed their support for the legitimate representatives of the peoples of Zimbabwe, Namibia, South Africa--SWAPO, the National Front and the National Council--in their struggle for national independence, freedom and equality. They strongly reject the plots of imperialism and of the racist regimes against the peoples' liberation struggle. The two sides also expressed their support for the settlement of the Western Sahara issue by peaceful means and the Saharan people's exercise of their right of self-determination in accordance with the UN resolutions. The two sides expressed their concern over the clashes between the two fraternal countries Tanzania and Uganda and appealed to both of them to solve their differences as soon as possible in order to concentrate on the struggle of the African people against imperialism, neocolonialism and racism.

The two sides support the people's revolution in Iran. They stressed their right to realize their national and social interest without foreign intervention. They expressed their readiness to cooperate in the interest of peace with the government of Iran which has grown from the revolutionary movement. Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi and Erich Honecker expressed their appreciation for the role being played by the nonalined movement in the people's struggle against imperialism and colonialism and for the strengthening of international peace and security. They consider the contribution of these countries an important factor in international relations.

The GDR highly appreciated the active and constructive role being played by Libya in strengthening the anti-imperialist orientation in this movement. The two sides stressed the importance of the sixth summit conference of the nonalined in Havana, and they expressed their conviction that it will give a new impetus to the struggle of the people to maintain their vital rights being threatened by imperialism. In this connection the two sides appreciated the efforts being exerted by the Republic of Cuba and the other nonalined countries to insure the success of this conference.

From their joint conviction that the continuing arms race is one of the main dangers threatening peace and international security and at the same time hampering the economic and social progress of all peoples, both sides supported the convening of a world disarmament conference in which all countries would take part to decide on practical steps for disarmament on the basis of the principles of equality and equal security. The two sides attached special importance to nuclear disarmament and call for the banning of the production of all types of nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction. At the same time they stressed the importance of the right of the peoples to defend their freedom and to struggle against imperialism, racism and reaction. They also stressed the importance of eliminating the hotbeds of tension in the world and the vestiges of colonialism, of international cooperation on equal terms and their total rejection of the aggressive imperialist, Zionist and other reactionary forces' plans in their endeavor to take mankind back to the times of the cold war and to rob the peoples of their independence and economic growth.

They condemned the attempts of these forces bent on intervening in the internal affairs of other countries on the pretext of respect for human rights and on hindering the people from realizing their most human rights of living in peace free from oppression and of choosing the social system which would realize for them their development. In this connection Libya appreciates the active efforts being exerted by the countries of the socialist community for peace and disarmament and for achieving international cooperation on an equal footing and national liberation of the peoples.

The two sides expressed their adherence to the aims and principles of the United Nations. They affirmed the need for this organization to play a more effective role in the liquidation of colonialism and the establishment of peace. The two sides endorsed the right of peoples to control their natural resources. They support the establishment of a new international economic system on a democratic and equal basis. They endorsed the elimination of the domination of the imperialist transnational monopolies and demand that an end be put to the exploitation of the natural and manpower resources of the developing countries.

During the negotiations the two sides expressed their satisfaction at the fact that relations between Libya and the GDR have developed successfully since the cordial official visit to the GDR by Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Great 1 September Revolution. They consider the joint declaration of 28 June 1978 and the 10-year agreement on political, economic and scientific and technical cooperation a good foundation for extending their dynamic relations for the benefit of their two peoples. They expressed their conviction that the third session of the joint commission of Libya and the GDR to be held shortly will contribute to continued strengthening of cooperation.

In this connection minutes of an agreement on further development of economic, scientific and technical cooperation has been signed. The two sides stressed the great importance of personal meetings at the highest levels between the two friendly countries. They expressed their conviction that the visit of the GDR Party and state delegation to Libya gives a new significant impetus to deepening cooperation between the two countries and contributes in strengthening the stance of all the progressive forces in their struggle against imperialism, reaction, racism and Zionism.

As a result of the talks the two sides have agreed to sign in the very near future a treaty of friendship and cooperation. Erich Honecker expressed his appreciation for Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi and the Libyan people for the warm welcome with which he and the accompanying delegation were met. He extended an invitation to Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi to pay an official visit to the GDR. The invitation was accepted with appreciation.

AL-QADHDHAFI CONVENES GENERAL PEOPLE'S CONGRESS 1 MARCH

LD212054 Tripoli Voice of the Arab Homeland in Arabic 1715 GMT 21 Feb 79 LD

[Text] The secretary general of the General People's Congress today issued a decision convening the General People's Congress. This is the text of the decision:

The secretary general of the General People's Congress decides:

1. The General People's Congress is summoned to convene on Thursday, 1 March 1979 at 1000 at the People's Hall in Tripoli;

2. The following shall attend the meetings of the General People's Congress:

A. Members of the General Secretariat of the General People's Congress;

B. Secretaries and members of the General People's Committee;

C. Secretaries and assistant secretaries of the municipalities' congresses;

D. Secretaries and assistant secretaries of the basic people's congresses;

E. Secretaries of the general people's committees of the municipalities;

F. Secretaries of the specfic people's committees in the municipalities;

G. Heads of unions and vocational associations;

H. Heads of the Supreme People's Committee of universities.

3. This decision shall be published in the off'cial gazette and comes into force on the date of issuance.

[Signed] Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, secretary general of the General People's Congress.

AL-QADHDHAFI ASKS VIETNAM, PRC TO OBSERVE RESTRAINT

LD192323 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1730 GMT 19 Feb 79 LD

[Text] The leader of the revolution, brother Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi has sent cables to the heads of state of Vietnam and China calling on them to observe self-restraint, to avoid settling their problems by the force of arms and to work toward negotiations so as to find a peaceful solution for their differences.

The cables explained that the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, motivated by its friendship for the two countries, regrets that matters between China and Vietnam should come to such a state, especially as they both are progressive countries which seek to preserve world peace and to unite the ranks of the progressive forces in order to confront the forces of evil.

DAYAN INTERVIEWED ON CAMP DAVID TALKS, U.S. STAND

TA162031 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1820 GMT 16 Feb 79 TA

[Interview with Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan by Elimelekh Ram--place and time not given; videotaped]

[Text] [Question] Mr Dayan, next Tuesday will open what is called the Camp David II conference. What, in your opinion, can be expected of that conference?

[Answer] The contents of the conference, as far as I know up to now, will be on issues that remained unagreed upon between the Egyptians and us, with a view to advancing--if possible--to reach an agreement. There are five subjects; they are known and clear. The first is Article IV--and I won't elaborate; I presume that you and the listeners know about it--Article IV and Article VI, VI/2 and VI/5, that is to say three subjects. And the fourth subject is the joint letter, the one that has become known as dealing with the target date; that is, that 1 month after the signing of the peace agreement between Israel and Egypt the negotiations will begin on the nature of autonomy. The joint letter is the fourth subject; the question of the exchange of ambassadors is the fifth subject--a subject that the Egyptians want to link to the subject of implementing autonomy. In addition, there are two subjects that are being raised by us which have been put on the agenda: the subject of oil and the subject of economic aid for the redeployment of IDF forces to their bases in the Negev.

[Question] Concerning the subjects you mentioned at the beginning, a freeze has actually occurred. Would you say that Israel is meant to come up with new ideas likely to resolve the stalemate?

[Answer] Some of these subjects were not discussed at all. There were discussions over Articles IV, VI, VI/5 and VI/2--this was the framework of the authority of Ambassador Atherton when he was here. The subject of the joint letter did not fall within his authority at all, and he did not discuss it, and the same is true regarding the oil and the aid. As for the subjects that were discussed here and were not agreed upon, the Israeli Cabinet has a stand concerning them, a position of principle mainly, and therefore also a position on a formula, and we shall hear what the Americans think or what they propose in order to solve these questions.

[Question] That position of principle of the Israeli Cabinet did not stand the test, if we think of the results of the visit or the results of the Atherton talks here and the Egyptian reaction to them.

[Answer] The test of the Israeli stand was not necessarily that the Egyptians are obliged to accept it. This was the Israeli position; we assumed that the Egyptians would accept it as it was; the Egyptians did not accept it--but the same can also be said regarding the Egyptian position, and hence a further clarification is necessary.

[Question] Mr Dayan, do we have information about the proposals or the new ideas that the Americans are about to raise in the talks?

[Answer] No, I know nothing.

[Question] How, in your opinion, will the recent events in the region, notably in Iran, be reflected in the talks? What will their influence be?

[Answer] I am afraid that what happened in Iran does not encourage Saudi Arabia to support the agreement, or the Israeli-Egyptian negotiations and the agreement, as we see it. That is to say, it may be that Saudi Arabia would be ready, also after the events in Iran, to support the Israeli-Egyptian peace agreement if they received East Jerusalem and Judaea and Samaria and so forth. However, this is not at issue. Thus I think that concerning Saudi Arabian support in these negotiations, as well as Jordan's actual participation, the events in Iran did not strengthen or bring closer their participation or their support for these negotiations or even for Egypt's position.

[Question] How about the position of the United States?

[Answer] Regarding the position of the United States, I think it now sees the element of urgency as something of utmost importance. It would also like to arrive at a consolidation of its status, at a settlement of the issues in order to avoid upheavals in the Middle East. And also concerning this specific subject of a peace agreement between Egypt and Israel, the United States thinks that time is not contributing to the prospects of understanding, that is, the more time that goes by, the less will be the prospects of reaching an agreement. Therefore, one must try to achieve what is possible as soon as possible, not only because later it will be more difficult to reach an agreement, but also because the situation in the region requires an agreement.

[Question] Isn't there, consequently, a danger that the United States will be exerting heavy pressures on us in particular?

[Answer] Possibly. This danger is almost a permanent danger in every subject belonging to this triangle between us, the Arabs and the United States. It wants to maintain, in addition to its friendship with Israel, also good relations with the Arabs, so there is such a possibility.

[Question] On the same subject, the subject of Iran, what are the lessons, in your opinion, that Israel has to learn from these events?

[Answer] I think we have to be aware of the fact that Arab regimes in this region are not stable or guaranteed to stay stable. This is true not only of Iran, but also of other countries, almost all the countries around us, or in any case those countries that are described as moderate. The pyramid there is headed by one or another sort of a one-man rule, and the stability there is by no means failure-proof, to use an understatement--after what we learned from Iran.

[Question] Operationally, what does this mean for Israel?

[Answer] It means that Israel has to make agreements that will, as far as we are concerned, be good and promising even if the regimes change in the countries with which we make agreements.

[Question] And can such agreements be reached, in your view?

[Answer] With your permission, let us return to the approaching Camp David conference. The limitations that had been imposed at the time on you and on the defense minister during the discussions at Blair House--did they limit you, in your view, in the possibilities concerning the negotiations?

[Answer] In any case, the subject of the talks now does not resemble the subject that was under discussion at Blair House. The subject there was the preparation of a draft for a comprehensive peace agreement and so forth. And the Cabinet determined at the time that the entire Cabinet is conducting the negotiations from here--of course, via the delegation and in consultation with the delegation--but the Cabinet is conducting the entire negotiations.

The subject in question now is not such a broad one. In fact, I regard the negotiations now as being divided into two parts. The first part should last no longer than a few days in which we shall hear the American proposals, if there are such proposals; we shall present our positions, hear the Egyptian positions and we shall try to probe and examine and see in what points--according to our evaluation--it is possible to reach settlements or understanding despite the differences of opinion-- without, of course, committing ourselves on anything on behalf of the Cabinet. But a way that has been made possible for us--when we return to report to the Cabinet after the first stage at the end of a few days--is to say not only what had been said or proposed, but also what we estimate the positions can be, where flexibility on their part can be expected, what the loopholes or ways are in which progress can be made.

[Question] Would you say that you have been invested with broader authority on the Camp David talks than in the past?

[Answer] I would say, and I am saying, that I am departing for Camp David II with a much better feeling than to the first one because I think that, really, one should indeed work according to the rules as they have been set this time; that is: one, there is a government policy on these subjects--but I repeat and say, this time the subject is much more limited, so that it is much easier to do this--we depart on the basis of an existing policy in order to act within its framework. Second, it is clear to everyone that the delegation is not authorized, nor was it authorized in the past, nor should it be authorized, to sign in the name of Israel, but only to present positions, make clarifications, suggestions and return to Israel to report.

But there is also a third point, and this is the main thing. The task of the delegation is not only to come and read from a sheet of paper. This is Israel's position, and afterward hear the position of the Egyptians and the Americans, put it down and go home and report on it. We are not intended to be messengers only but also to make all those clarifications and explorations, also by trial proposals and ideas to be tested, so that we can tell what are the actual conditions, in our estimation, that could serve as a basis for negotiations that could possibly be hard and protracted but instrumental in reaching an agreement with the Egyptians, and what is out of the question. And on the basis of this, the Cabinet will have to reach its decisions.

[Question] Mr. Dayan, do you subscribe to the view that the Camp David talks are actually intended to pave the way for a tripartite summit?

[Answer] Yes, I assume that also if there should be a sensational success at Camp David II, this conference, at the level at which it will be taking place, cannot bring the issues to their conclusion, to a peace agreement between Israel and Egypt. And I'll regard it as a great accomplishment for Israel if at the present Camp David meeting we reach a situation wherein all parties assume that if there is a summit, this thing could be wound up there, finally.

[Question] To conclude, Mr Foreign Minister, this week was marked by a storm generated by your statement on the subject of the PLO and the solution of the Palestinian question, the solution of the refugee problem. Do you think your statement does have an operational effect?

[Answer] Not as far as the Israeli position is concerned. I think the statement has a meaning and a content and I hope also some influence, but not an operational effect, and I will give you an example. I was glad to hear the reaction of Butrus Ghali in an interview he gave in Brussels. When asked whether it meant that the PLO was representing the Palestinian Arabs, he said: No. What is agreed upon not only by Israel but also by the Egyptians is that the Camp David agreement, which is signed also by As-Sadat and Carter--not only by the Israeli prime minister--postulates that only residents of the territories, residents of Judaea and Samaria, they and their representatives, are partners to our talks.

Operationally, then, the subjects we are dealing with, which are the peace agreements, the arrangements regarding Judaea and Samaria, or any other sort of negotiations, are unaffected by what I said; namely, that the PLO has a weight and a status today and an influence in the Arab world. That statement has no operational impact on the dialog or on any talks or clarifications in which we are participating--either regarding the subject of peace or regarding the subject of refugee rehabilitation.

What is the meaning of my statement? This is actually what I said: I said that there are issues, and the PLO is one of them, which are outside the circle of our discussions, and we are not dealing with them, but they have an influence of the first order on the peace negotiations and on slowing them down, from the Arab point of view. Perhaps the best example is Jordan. After the Rabat resolution, Jordan says it is not authorized to come and speak on behalf of the Palestinian Arabs, but only the PLO can do so. As a result, Jordan is not taking part in the negotiations. This does not mean, however, that consequently we decided--operationally--to talk with the PLO. We said that Jordan is not taking part; we shall talk without Jordan, we shall talk with the Arab inhabitants of the territories, provided they do not represent the PLO, and this has been agreed upon.

That is to say, by my pointing out that there are elements--it's a fact that Syria is not a party to peace, that in Jordan the state of war continues, and considering the weight the PLO carries in the Arab world--which make the possibility of reaching an agreement with Egypt more remote, perhaps even more remote than the direct problems that exist between us, this does not mean that the operative conclusion is that we have to sit down with the PLO. We must understand and know what are the difficulties on the road and draw our own conclusions.

[Question] What conclusions can, in your view, be drawn?

[Answer] I gave an example before: If Jordan is not ready to take part in the negotiations--and we would like it to participate in the negotiations, and we invited it--then we shall continue the negotiations without Jordan. And if it is sending us to the PLO, we shall not sit with the PLO, we shall not be sitting with the PLO, but we shall say we will sit with the inhabitants of the territories, provided they do not represent the PLO. But we will know and understand why Jordan is not participating. We have to know the reality in which we are living.

I said what I did in order to make clear and comprehensible the obstacles on the road to peace. They are not merely the hills, the areas or even the settlements in Sinai--the direct issues between us and the Egyptians. Rather, they are the subjects in the general Arab context that are perhaps sometimes the main things which cause the difficulties.

[Ram] Mr Foreign Minister, I thank you very much.

[Dayan] Thank you.

DAVAR CITES DEFENSE MINISTRY SOURCES ON BROWN VISIT

TA161049 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 16 Feb 79 pp 1, 2 TA

[By Yona Shimshi]

[Excerpt] The top level of the Defense Ministry, headed by Minister 'Ezer Weizman, is very satisfied with the result of the talks held in the last 3 days with U.S. Defense Secretary Harold Brown.

Reliable sources told the DAVAR correspondent last night that the results of the discussions with the U.S. delegation satisfied the top echelon of the Defense Ministry both on the substantive plane, that is, everything concerning the U.S. responsiveness to Israel's requests for procurement--and on the economic plane--namely, the chances for increased military aid.

U.S. Defense Secretary Harold Brown and Defense Minister 'Ezer Weizman concluded that the discussions on the issues raised in the last 3 days would continue in working teams both in Israel and in the United States. A technical team from the defense secretary's entourage will remain in Israel to continue studying and discussing the issues which still remain open. At the same time, a group of experts consisting of representatives from both countries will hold talks in the United States, with the head of the Israeli Defense Ministry's procurement mission Arye Levi, representatives from the Israeli Embassy in Washington and representatives from the IDF and the Ministry of Defense.

An authoritative source told the DAVAR correspondent last night that the discussions and the U.S. response to the Israeli requests are on three levels: the first concerns the positive reply given by Harold Brown in the course of the talks and at their conclusion yesterday; the second concerns a favorable study of the requests and a commitment of the United States to provide an answer soon; and the third concerns a negative reply to some of the requests, already given here. The same source said that the part to which Harold Brown gave a positive answer on the spot is much more important than the part which received a negative reply.

The favorable conclusion by the top echelon of the Defense Ministry is particularly impressive as the U.S. defense secretary's visit almost started on the wrong foot because of misunderstandings with regard to his plan to visit the Golan Heights and Judaea and Samaria. It has now been learned that at a certain stage some members of the Israeli delegation considered cancelling the tour of the Golan Heights and Judaea and Samaria by the secretary and his entourage. It has been learned that the source of objection to that tour was not the U.S. Defense Department, but the State Department.

The DAVAR correspondent points out that in contrast to the satisfaction among the Defense Ministry leadership, the reaction of elements well versed in the subjects being discussed by both delegations was slightly more reserved and even pessimistic with respect to the U.S. generosity toward Israel's requests. One thing is clear, and that is that the two delegations--the Israeli and the American--do not share an opinion concerning the implications of the events in Iran on the strategic situation in our region. The Israelis emphasized the importance of strengthening Israel--the most important and almost sole stable element in the Middle East--for the sake of U.S. interests as well, whereas the Americans claimed that Israel should show more flexibility toward Egypt in order to strengthen it in the Arab world and strengthen Jordan and Saudi Arabia at the same time, and help them face unexpected developments, precisely because of the events in Iran.

Rabin on Visit

TA191155 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 19 Feb 79 p 11 TA

[Commentary by former Prime Minister MK Yitzhaq Rabin: "After Harold Brown's Visit"]

[Text] U.S. Defense Secretary Harold Brown arrived for a Middle East tour following the far-reaching change in Iran and in order to strengthen shattered U.S. credibility among the countries in this part of the world.

What were the goals of Brown's visit to Saudi Arabia, Jordan, Israel and Egypt?

The main goal was, and is, to strengthen the hearts and the spirits of the Saudi rulers. Saudi Arabia remainsthe largest Middle Eastern oil-producing country still connected with the United States. Guaranteeing the existing ties between the United States and Saudi Arabia has turned out to be the central goal in Washington's Middle East policy. In order to insure the stability of the present regime in Saudi Arabia, the United States is consolidating a policy based on two major moves:

The first is directly aimed at Saudi Arabia. There are grounds to believe that the United States and Saudi Arabia will seek other ways to strengthen the regime from within, to add means and to increase U.S. aid with regard to all the internal security problems and to the prevention of subversive activity encourage by external forces to bring down the present regime.

There is no danger of an Iranian-style revolution in Saudi Arabia. In Iran, the aroused masses overcame the ability of the army and the police to maintain law and order. The willingness of the mob to be killed in order to oust the shah was greater than the willingness of the army to kill them.

In Saudi Arabia, the danger for the current regime would be a revolution of the usual style in Arab countries--that is, when part of the armed forces takes control of the public institutions and the media and causes the fall of the regime. The nature of the danger to Riyadh is thus different from the one which threatened the shah's rule. Consequently, appropriate domestic security preparedness could foil such an attempt.

The second U.S. move is to stabilize the peace process in the Middle East. Unless substantial progress is made between the Arab countries and Israel, anti-U.S. tension in Arab countries will increase, according to the U.S. assessment. An anti-U.S. atmosphere will, in the U.S. opinion, necessarily constitute greater danger to the Saudi regime, which is cooperating with it.

Therefore, Brown's visit to Saudi Arabia was aimed at strengthening the regime in Riyadh. I would not be surprised if there were also be a U.S. responsiveness to new Saudi requests for arms in addition to the requests for aid involving domestic security. Brown's visit to Israel and Egypt is to a similar extent geared to responding to Israeli and Egyptian demands arising from the peace treaty, which the United States is so interested in attaining. No wonder, therefore, that with respect to Israel's requests directly connected to the evacuation of the Sinai, Israel will be generously supplied. Neither would I be surprised if Egypt were also promised to be armed gradually after the peace treaty with Israel is signed.

In my estimation, the United States will strive toward having Egypt play a central strategic role both in the Middle East and in Africa, and thus, to a certain degree, replacing Iran in stabilizing and strengthening pro-Western Arab and African regimes. Egypt has shown a willingness to play this role in cooperating with Morocco and Zaire when Cuban-inspired forces from Angola infiltrated into the Shaba region. The United States will also want Egypt to be a stabilizing and aiding element--perhaps even militarily--for Saudi Arabia and Northern Yemen.

It seems to me that, in consolidating the new U.S. Middle East policy, Egypt has been assigned a central role from the point of view of the Washington administration. In order for Egypt to play this role--from the American viewpoint--Washington must prove to Cairo and the other Arab countries that it is capable of "persuading" Israel and of bringing it to an agreement to sign a peace treaty with Egypt as the first stage in the lengthier process of reaching a comprehensive peace which will put an end to the Israeli-Arab conflict.

The voices heard here and there in Israel calling on the United States to regard us as the central strategic element in the Middle East have nothing on which to base themselves. Israel cannot, and in my opinion should not, strive to play this role. Israel has a central goal stemming from its Zionist destiny and its very existence: the desire to achieve peace and security in the relationship with our Arab neighbors. In order to attain this goal, Israel must be strong in all respects, but primarily in the military sphere.

Israel cannot maintain the military balance of power it needs to stand against the sum total of Arab strength without U.S. aid in arms and money. I believe that the existence of a strong Israel has become an accepted axiom in U.S. public opinion and in the administration. There has been and there will continue to be a dispute over the extent of the strength Israel must have. But there is no argument about the need to have Israel militarily strong. Moreover, the United States does not see any direct relationship between the need to have a strong Israel and the Israeli approach--even the minimal one maintained by the Zionistic parties--with respect to the territories that must be annexed to Israel or in which, at least, Israeli military control should prevail.

One of the former shapers of U.S. policy defined this when he said: "We are committed to Israel's security, but not to its conquests." This is especially true today when all the territories have turned, in the eyes of the current U.S. administration, into an obstacle on the road to a political arrangement with the Arab countries. The Washington administration regards this arrangement as the chief condition for the stability of the pro-Western Arab regimes. It may also think that those Arab regimes which are currently more Soviet-inclined may be brought under Western influence. The United States thinks it might succeed in doing this if it proves that the United States, and only the United States, could return their lands to them.

Hence, it is a mistake to try to force the Americans to say that Israel is the only asset for the United States in the Middle East. Rather, Israel should emphasize its military needs in order to maintain its strength and be able to sustain itself on its own. This is acceptable to all the U.S. people and their administrations. As the Israeli contribution to the strengthening and stabilizing of the Middle East, Israel must shape a policy which will advance the peace with Egypt.

With the signing of the peace treaty with Egypt, Egypt could find more time to be incorporated in U.S. plans to strengthen the pro-Western Arab regimes. That would be possible when the Israeli side of Egypt is secured and when Egypt's freedom of operation in Africa and the Arabian Peninsula can even receive help from Israel in deterring extremist Arab elements.

DAYAN INTERVIEWED PRIOR TO DEPARTURE FOR UNITED STATES

TA191555 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 19 Feb 79 TA

[From the Morning Newsreel]

[Text] This morning, Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan leaves for the United States for the Camp David talks. Our political correspondent Shalom Qital spoke with Dayan on the eve of his departure. [begin recording]

[Question] Mr Foreign Minister, you are leaving for Camp David without Israel clearly knowing what ideas the United States intends to present at the conference. Are you not concerned about the fact that there was no prior coordination between the United States and Israel?

[Answer] No. The United States has identified the issues but has not informed us of the proposals. It has said it will not present us with surprises, and I assume that the same will apply to the other side. In the first stage, when we arrive at Camp David, there will be separate talks with the secretary of state and Khalil and between him [Vance] and me so that we will also be able to learn the material and exchange views and, of course, to consult home.

[Question] Mr Dayan, what is the meaning of the decision taken by the government to lay a water pipe from the Sea of Galilee to the Jordan Valley immediately before your departure for Camp David, and was this your proposal?

[Answer] This was my proposal. However, the connection between that and Camp David is nonexistent. I made this proposal quite a while ago. However, it takes time for a proposal to be discussed by the government. It is composed of two parts: one part deals with the transfer of water--insuring sources of water for our settlements in the Jordan Valley.

There is no local water in the Jordan Valley and if we want to supply water from the mountains then we will have to take water being used by the Arabs or water that can potentially be used by the Arab settlements. So the proposal says that we will supply water to these settlements in the Jordan Valley from the Sea of Galilee and we will not take the water from the potential sources on the mountain ridge, a place settled by the Arabs. We will supply water and irrigate our settlements from our own water sources. In this way I hope that no one will have any complaints about our taking water away.

The second part of the proposal applies to the linkage between the use of water on the mountain ridge and the consequences of this to the coastal plain. It is well known that it is the same basket, what you take from one place leads to a shortage elsewhere. However, the proposal which I raised today and which the Cabinet endorsed does not speak about who will be authorized to permit the pumping or drilling of water, but about objective criteria which are right and just, according to which matters should be conducted. Later on, whether or not autonomy is established, whether there be this settlement or that, there must be an arrangement and procedure that will also stand up to all objective criticism from abroad so that people will not come up to us and claim: You have a military government and today, in order to drill a well, you require a license from the military governor, and here the military government is refusing the Arabs permission to drill for water, thus allowing the Jews to use more water. We must set objective procedures and criteria; not who will give the licenses, but according to what criteria the water will be distributed.

[Question] There are those who see a connection between this decision and the recommendations of the Ben-Elisar committee on autonomy. Is this the case?

[Answer] No, if you try hard enough you can find the opposite. One can come and say that in the Ben-Elisar committee they discussed who would have authority and ownership of the water, while today's Cabinet decision does not speak about the body that will have the authority but about the objective procedures without connection to the question of who will have the authority. The truth of the matter is that there is no connection between these two things. This question of water is an old one and we have to determine procedures on this matter. What urged me on in this matter is the well-known issue of the joint living between us and the Arabs. After a time we again face old issues and this is one of the basic questions--the question of water and the development of more land. We have to determine procedures which, in my opinion, should be acceptable to the two sides.

Recently, Husayn ordered the Arabs to cease cooperation with us on this issue. This is absurd. Even Iraq and Syria have an arrangement between them because Syria is, as they say in English, upstream. In the past, the Johnson plan undertook that the water from the Yarmuk should be distributed according to a system so that neither Israel nor Jordan would be unfairly treated. The same goes for the Nile between Sudan and even Ethiopia and Egypt. [end recording]

Leaves for Washington

TA191252 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 19 Feb 79 TA

[Text] Foreign Minister Dayan and Egyptian Prime Minister Khalil are on their way to Washington and the Camp David II talks. Dayan is going straight to the United States while Khalil will stop off in Britain for talks with Prime Minister Callaghan. Reporter Shim'on Ayalon was at Ben-Gurion Airport this morning when Dayan left. [begin recording]

[Ayalon] Foreign Minister Dayan left Israel with several members of the Israeli negotiating team, including the legal adviser to the Foreign Ministry, Me'ir Rosenne. At an airport news conference the minister was asked whether he went to Washington optimistic.

[Dayan] I am not optimistic or pessimistic about it. The initiative for this meeting was taken by the American administration. Apparently they do think that there is a way to overcome the differences of view, the gap between us and the Egyptians; otherwise they wouldn't have called for this meeting. But even if they are right, and we see during the talks at Camp David II that there is a way to reach an agreement, I myself think that, practically, it will not end up successfully without a summit meeting.

[Ayalon] How did he believe that the recent revolution in Iran would affect the Egyptian negotiating stance?

[Dayan] Well we shall find out about that in a few days' time. The fact is that they are willing to come, to participate in Camp David II. I personally think that they will be affected in a negative way. They will be less flexible now, having in their mind the background of what is going on in the Arab world and not willing, of course, to separate, to be isolated from the rest of the Arab world.

[Ayalon] And what about the Iranian decision to break relations with Israel and a projected alliance with the PLO terrorist organization?

[Dayan] I am sorry for that, but we have to accept it as a fact of life. About their relationship with the PLO, the question is, of course, whether it will become an operational one. Otherwise, just recognizing the PLO and having a PLO delegation there, it is more or less a common fact in many or most of the Islamic countries. Of course, if they will cooperate with the PLO physically in their terrorist action, that will be another matter and a very serious one for us.

[Ayalon] The foreign minister told newsmen that Israel had asked Washington for a detailed agenda for the second Camp David talks, but the American administration had replied that, as the U.S. secretary of state was in Mexico with the President, it had proved technically impossible to provide more than the basic points to be discussed. [end recording]

'Absolute Blackout' on Talks

TA220625 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 22 Feb 79 TA

[Text] The talks between the representatives of Israel, Egypt and the United States will continue today at Camp David under an absolute blackout.

Yesterday, after the first day of deliberations, only a very short announcement was released. It stated: The three ministers are determined to successfully end the talks as soon as possible. The State Department released only one picture taken during the talks in which Dayan, Khalil and Vance are seen sitting around the negotiating table and drinking orange juice.

The State Department spokesman explained that he was not allowed to discuss any issue connected with the conference. He could not say whether any proposals were discussed there or whether Secretary Vance had brought any new ideas to the talks.

At the same time, the White House spokesman said that President Carter would agree to participate in the talks if the need arises. State Department officials hope that the three participants will be able to solve the problems by themselves.

The Egyptian president has said that Egypt and Israel do not differ on the issue of Sinai, which will be returned to Egypt with all its resources. However, differences exist on the issue of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

Based on Washington sources, AL-JUMHURIYAH this morning writes that this round of talks will not be the decisive one, and a further conference will be needed with the participation of Carter, As-Sadat, and Begin. Another Egyptian newspaper, AL-AHRAM, says that the linkage issue remains the main stumbling block on the way of the peace agreement.

BEGIN COMMENTS ON RESCUE IN IRAN, PEACE TALKS

TA201512 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 20 Feb 79 TA

[Text] Prime Minister Begin today congratulated the United States and thanked it for its help in the evacuation and rescue of the 33 Israeli citizens who were in Iran. Mr Begin spoke at a meeting of the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Security Committee. He said that 33 U.S. citizens were taken off a Pan American plane in order to vacate seats for the Israelis. According to him, if this had not been done, the Israelis there would have been in danger and possibly not have been able to get out of Iran at all.

The prime minister also spoke about the second Camp David conference, noting that Israel has presented two additional demands to the United States: the first on the supply of oil from the Gulf of Suez and the second on increasing the U.S. economic aid to Israel. He refused to give further details so as not to harm the negotiations.

Answering comments by committee members that it would have been better to sign a peace agreement at the Ismailia meeting, Mr Begin disclosed that the Egyptians then demanded a return to the 1967 borders including [a withdrawal from] Jerusalem and the Golan Heights. All these demands were removed at the Camp David summit, the prime minister said.

Arens Denial

TA211117 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 21 Feb 79 TA

[Text] The head of the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Security Committee, Moshe Arens, denies reports that the prime minister told the committee that the Americans took U.S. citizens off the evacuation plane in Tehran and replaced them with Israelis.

KNESSET COMMITTEE DEMANDS U.S. AID AS GRANT

TA201630 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1510 GMT 20 Feb 79 TA

[From the Afternoon Newsreel]

[Text] The Knesset Foreign Affairs and Security Committee demands that the Cabinet make every possible effort so that all the U.S. aid to Israel for financing the expenses caused by the withdrawal from Sinai and the redeployment in the Negev will be a grant.

In a series of conclusions submitted to the Knesset today, the committee further states that a resolution of this sort should be demanded from the United States before a peace treaty with Egypt is signed. This is reported by our Knesset correspondent Moshe Hakohen.

YEDI'OT AHARONOT SPECULATES ON CAMP DAVID TALKS

TA201209 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 20 Feb 79 pp 1, 7 TA

[By Avner Tavori and Ron Ben-Yishah]

[Excerpts] The United States will propose at the Camp David II talks that a tripartite Carter-Begin-As-Sadat summit be held during the first half of March. This is the evaluation of political elements in Jerusalem.

Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan will return to Israel this coming Friday or, at the latest, on Sunday--and he will apparently bring with him the invitation to the summit meeting in the United States.

It is assumed that President Carter will want to hold the meeting with Prime Minister Menahem Begin and President as-Sadat before the beginning of the campaign in the United States for the presidential election to be held next year. This campaign is to start at the beginning of April this year, and there is no doubt that Carter will then want to present achievements to the U.S. public.

It is judged in Jerusalem that the main difficulty in the Camp David II talks will be around the problem of self-rule in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. A senior political source told our correspondent Avner Tavori: "If the Egyptians and the Americans think that autonomy is what they think it should be, then they are mistaken. If there is an autonomy it will be as the Government of Israel regards it--with footholds, with Jewish settlements--in the spirit of the committee of directors-general recommendations."

Our correspondent was also told that "If anyone thinks that in the end this will lead to a Palestinian state, then there will simply not be any autonomy."

In Jerusalem it is thought that the Egyptians will make their positions even harder, and it may even be that they will put forward additional demands. In this context it is recalled that the extremist decisions passed at the Baghdad conference also had an effect at the time and Egypt then put forward additional demands. Now, in the wake of the events in Iran, political circles think Egypt will again make its positions harder.

The events in Iran brought about the fact that Israel is now raising two additional issues in the talks, in addition to those issues which are well-known as still pending between it and Egypt, and these are:

--The guaranteeing of oil supplies to Israel from the Gulf of Suez;

--U.S. aid.

In contrast to the U.S. view that the events in Iran lend more urgency to the achievement of an Israeli-Egyptian peace agreement for the sake of stabilizing a pro-Western front, there is no confidence in Jerusalem that at the Camp David talks, or at the summit which will follow, a peace agreement will be achieved. Our correspondent was told: "There are precedents for long negotiations between countries, lasting many years. Who decides that everything must be concluded within a year or two?"

WEIZMAN COMMENTS ON IMPORTANCE OF HADDAD IN LEBANON

TA211313 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1300 GMT 21 Feb 79 TA

[Text] The defense minister said that Israel views Major Haddad and his people in southern Lebanon as an important foundation of the coexistence in the north of Israel. It is especially so with regard to day-to-day security along the northern border. He emphasized that the residents of southern Lebanon have problems in common with us and that Israel will continue to look for a way to help them. Minister Weizman, accompanied by the commander of the northern command and the chief of staff, talked with Major Haddad about the situation in southern Lebanon.

Further Remarks

TA211949 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 21 Feb 79 TA

[Text] Defense Minister 'Ezer Weizman said today that Maj Sa'd Haddad is a partner in the responsibility for the day-to-day security on the northern border. The defense minister made this statement when he toured the northern border and met with the commander of the militias in southern Lebanon. Our military correspondent has learned that Israel may pay the salaries of the military personnel and the civil servants from southern Lebanon after the Lebanese Government announced it would no longer pay their salaries.

NORTHERN BORDER REOPENED TO UNIFIL, NOT SENEGALESE

TA211952 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 21 Feb 79 TA

[Text] The State of Israel's northern border was reopened this morning to UNIFIL troop movement, except for the soldiers of the Senegalese unit. Our military correspondent 'Amiram Nir reports that since the border was closed 2 days ago the IDF has completed preparations for a series of most meticulous search arrangements at the border passes at Rosh Haniqra. From now on every vehicle entering Israel will be searched. The IDF will increase its strength at the border passes and will use special equipment to check those entering the country.

TEHRAN REPORTS ON EVENTS, ACTIVITIES OF 21 FEB

Army Personnel To Report

LD211126 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0070 GMT 21 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Here is an announcement: The general staff of the Iranian National Islamic Army hereby informs all army personnel, including the conscripts, to report as soon as possible to their respective units and organizations. Those who do not do so by next week will be considered deserters.

[Signed] The chief of the general staff of the Iranian National Islamic Army.

Gendarmerie Retires Senior Officers

LD211356 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 21 Feb 79 LD

[Text] The national gendarmerie issued a statement today concerning the retirement of a group of senior gendarmerie officers. The text of the statement reads as follows:

In the name of the almighty, effective 20 February, 39 senior officers of the national gendarmerie have been retired in accordance with Article 1 of the Officers' Retirement Law dated 8 October 1965. They are:

Lt Gen Ahmad 'Ali Mohaqqeqi, Lt Gen Naser Raf'atju; Lt Gen Mahmud Paydar-Hoseyni; Lt Gen 'Isa Afsha'i; Lt Gen Ahmad Davallu-Qajar; Lt Gen Mohammad Mo'meni-Farahani; Lt Gen Boyuk Amir-Afshap; Maj Gen Habib Beytollahi; Maj Gen Abolhasan 'Askari; Maj Gen 'Alaeddin Sasani; Maj Gen Mo'ineddin Nehzat-Mozaffari; Maj Gen Khalil Parnian; Maj Gen Ahmad Ahmadzadeh-Namdar; Maj Gen Hamid Forugh; Maj Gen 'Ali Mirfakhra'i; Maj Gen Ahmad Hassasian-Motlaq; Maj Gen Ahmad Bazargan; Maj Gen Esma'il (Pahrom); Maj Gen Mahmud Bazargan; Maj Gen Yahya Mirbod; Maj Gen Qasem 'Ali Ayromlu; Maj Gen Mas'ud Mo'tamedi; Maj Gen Nosratollah Ekhtera'i; Maj Gen Ebrahim Sodagar; Maj Gen 'Ali Mohammad Guran-Savadkuhi; Maj Gen Hezar Qahramaniyeh-Sarequiyeh; Maj Gen Eqbal Salari; Maj Gen Manuchehr Yasan; Maj Gen Reza Nezami; Maj Gen Dr Bahram Mo'tadel; Maj Gen Nurollah Ertefa'i; Maj Gen 'Abbas Danesh; Maj Gen Taqi Latifi; Maj Gen Seyyed 'Azizollah Mansuri; Maj Gen Iraj Bozorg-Gerailli; Maj Gen Abolfazl Amir-Hoseyni; Maj Gen Farhad Dara'i; Maj Gen Seyfollah Bani-Fazl; and Maj Gen As'ad Modarresi.

Tribesmen Pledge Solidarity

LD211205 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 21 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Yesterday morning more than 50,000 Mujahidin and fighting tribes of the province of Kohlu-ye Bala Ahmadi held a mass rally at the Yasuj sports stadium, expressing their solidarity with their struggling Iranian brothers. The participants also declared that the tribes of the region are ready to fight in Palestine as guerrillas alongside their Palestinian brothers to liberate the territory lost by Muslims.

'Arafat Arrives in Ahvaz

LD211605 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1530 GMT 21 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Yasir 'Arafat, the PLO leader, arrived in Ahvaz by air from Mashhad this afternoon and immediately attended the Revolution Committee of this city.

Khvoy Military, Gendarmerie Arrested

LD211305 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 21 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Last night four officials of Khvoy were arrested by the Revolution Committee officials. These are Colonel Ettehadiyeh, military commander of the Khvoy region; Major Safiri, commandant of the Khvoy garrison; Captain Ardalan, commander of the gendarmerie detachment; and Captain Faqid, head of the counterintelligence unit of the Khvoy police department. The Revolution Committee has also appointed Major Vadedian commandant of the Khvoy garrison, and Lieutenant 'Ali Fathi commander of the gendarmerie detachment.

Gendarmerie Message to Personnel

LD211804 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 21 Feb 79 LD

[Text] The following communique was issued today by the Iranian national gendarmerie: In his almighty name, we hereby wish to inform all the personnel of the Iranian national gendarmerie that should the officers, NCOs, employees and troops, who have so far failed to present themselves to their relevant units and departments, fail to present themselves at their place of duty by Saturday, 3 March, at the latest, they will be deemed to be absentees.

[Signed] The commander of the Iranian national gendarmerie.

Airlines May Resume Operations

LD212135 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 21 Feb 79 LD

[Text] The civil aviation organization announces that, with permission from the government, airline companies may carry out their flights from Iran to abroad and vice versa.

March in Sanandaj

LD212312 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 21 Feb 79 LD

[Text] At the invitation of the society for the defence of freedom and the revolution, and the joint staff of the democratic forces in Sanandaj, local councils, workers, trade unions, the association of teachers, the association of students and the democratic association held a march through Sanandaj's avenues this afternoon. While carrying placards, the marchers chanted slogans rejecting separatism and supporting the revolutionary democratic councils and the need to elect army commanders. The marchers then held a rally in [name indistinct] square and read their eight-point resolution.

More Arrests

LD212123 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 21 Feb 79 LD

[Text] According to a report in hand, the following persons were arrested today by the fighters of the Islamic revolution: Kambiz Yazdanpanah, head of the court intelligence; Hushang 'Askari, head of SAVAK in Ahvaz; and Morteza Lofti, former announcer of the National Iranian Radio and Television Organization.

Air Force Personnel Communique

LD211942 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 21 Feb 79 LD

[Text] The National Iranian Air Force personnel issued a communique today: In the name of the almighty, it has recently been noticed that certain known individuals, in order to promote their counter-Islamic-revolutionary aims, have fomented dissension among the personnel of the National Iranian Air Force and other strugglers in the nation, and have embarked on issuing statements which have been strongly rebutted by the National Iranian Air Force personnel.

We, the personnel of the National Iranian Air Force, NCOs, air technicians and officers, who have often expressed our solidarity with the struggling nation under the leadership of the Imam Khomeyni, once again declare this solidarity and rebut all the statements aimed at sowing discord and issued by these individuals. In the meantime, we will boycott any march not passed by the Islamic Revolution Committee.

More Officers Arrested

LD211952 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1830 GMT 21 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Col Abu-Torab, deputy commandant of the Kazerun barracks and the deputy military governor of the city; Major Izadi, chief of staff of the military governorate; Major 'Azmi, head of counterintelligence; and Major Rahimlu, commander of Kazerun's 287th Battalion, have been arrested by Imam Khomeyni's committee in Kazerun and handed over to 'Abdlabad Prison in Shiraz.

Publicity Committee Denies Arrest

LD212100 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 21 Feb 79 LD

[Text] The Imam Khomeyni's publicity committee has denied a report on the arrest of Jamshid Qarachebaghi, managing director of the management organization, broadcast by the voice of the revolution at 1030 GMT today. Similarly, the publicity committee reports that Amir Hushang Katuzian, adviser to the Finance Ministry who had been arrested, was released today.

Army Appointments

LD212110 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 21 Feb 79 LD

[Text] In five separate communiques, issued by the general staff of the Islamic National Iranian Army, the following persons have been appointed to the following posts effective 21 February 1979:

1. Staff Armored Col [name indistinct] Hemmati, as supervisor of the armor college of the armor center;

2. Staff Armored Col Mojtaba Yaghma'i, as supervisor of the 37th Armored Brigade of the armor center;

3. Staff Infantry Col Farhang Azmudeh, as commandant of the Shiraz infantry center;

4. Staff Infantry Col Mohammad Kelarestaqi, as deputy commandant of the Shiraz infantry center;

5. Staff Armored Col Mohammad Kazem Colshani, as deputy commandant of the Shiraz armor center.

In the meantime, colonels Sadeq Mahmudi, (Yektian) and Kelarestaqi are called to present themselves to the general staff of the National Army on Thursday, 22 February 1979.

[Signed] Chief of the general staff of the Islamic National Iranian Army.

Armor Center Commander Appointed

LD212111 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 21 Feb 79 LD

[Text] The following communique was issued today by the general staff of the Islamic National Iranian Army:

In His almighty name, effective 21 February 1979 Staff Armored Col Mansur Jame'i is confirmed in his post as commander of support in the armor center.

[Signed] Chief of the general staff of the Islamic National Iranian Army.

Former Military Household Dissolved

LD211836 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 21 Feb 79 LD

[Text] The following statement has been issued by the chief of general staff of the Islamic National Iranian Army:

In the name of the almighty, the former military household has been dissolved effective 20 February, and its personnel and premises have been placed at the disposal of the general staff of the Islamic National Iranian Army. The said personnel should report to the adjutant's office at the general staff headquarters in order for their duties to be determined.

[Signed] Chief of general staff of the Islamic National Iranian Army.

Red Lion, Sun Society

LD212122 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 21 Feb 79 LD

[Text] At the direction of Eng Mehdi Bazargan, the prime minister, Mr Kazem Sami, minister of health and welfare, has been appointed deputy prime minister in charge of the Red Lion and Sun Society of Iran while retaining his original post.

Esfahan Province Supervisor

LD212126 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 21 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Mr Mohammad Ali Vahedi was today appointed supervisor of Esfahan Province by Mr Ahmad Sadr Haj Seyyed-Javadi, the minister of interior.

Ahvaz Radio: Oil March Canceled

DO212030 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1945 GMT 21 Feb 79 DO

[Text] Excess in carrying out revolutionary theory is an antirevolutionary activity. This is Ahvaz, the voice of the Iranian Islamic revolution. Dear fellow listeners, we invite you to listen to an announcement.

We inform all brothers and sisters that, in accordance with the order of Imam Khomeyni concerning the avoidance of any marches scheduled for Thursday, 3 Esfand 57 [22 February 1979], the ceremonies are canceled that were planned by the oil workers on the occasion of the passing of 40 days since the martyrdom of our struggling colleague, Martyr (Beni Torki).

Thus we ask that in this critical moment, you submit to the orders of the exalted leader and render useless the plans of the enemies of the revolution and of the opportunists.

Shiraz Radio on Fars Committee

DO212035 [Editorial Report DO] Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian at 1549 GMT on 21 February interrupted its regular relay of the Tehran Domestic Service to make the first of several announcements to its local Shiraz audience. At 1549 GMT the radio gives the name and description of a lost child, and tells the parents they "should come to Fars radio and television as soon as possible."

At 1612 GMT Shiraz radio interrupts its relay with the announcement: "Brother Muslims: As you are aware certain individuals are spreading rumors to the effect that tomorrow, Thursday, will be a vacation day and that there are to be demonstrations. The Fars Revolutionary Cooperation Committee emphasizes that the effect of such demonstrations would be to misdirect the Iranian nation's Islamic revolution, and announces that by order of the great leader, Iman Khomeyni, participation in this activity is anti-Islamic and absolutely not permitted."

Shiraz radio then announces: "Pay attention to a message from the communications committee located in (Mahdiyeh): The (Mahdiyeh) communications committee requests that the Shiraz cooperation committee for administrative organizations send a properly identified person to this committee at 9 am tomorrow so he can resolve the administrative problems of this unit."

Normal programming from Tehran Domestic Service then resumes until 1738 GMT when a youthful announcer says: "You are listening to the voice of Fars radio [seda-ye radyo Fars]. Please pay attention to some messages from Shiraz. Everyone is notified that the announcement is entirely false which says that by the signature of the cooperation committee the chamber of commerce has been dissolved. We are announcing that the cooperation committee has decided that the chamber of commerce will remain until the arrival of the new governor general of the province.

"[Signed] The cooperation committee established in the radio and television facilities.

"In the name of God, the merciful and compassionate. The Islamic Society of Shiraz University offers its sincere condolences to its Christian compatriots on the occasion of the death of (Parviz Sayastina), the priest of the Christian church in Shiraz. This sort of provocative activity is strongly condemned and the perpetration of such a crime is against the people, and is a part of the imperialist-Zionist plot of the anti-revolutionary elements. All struggling forces of the Islamic people are requested to exert all their strength in neutralizing this kind of plot.

"[Signed] The Islamic Society of Shiraz University.

"In the name of almighty God: At the direction of the imam and in the interest of returning to the constructive phase of the great Islamic revolution in Iran, on Saturday, 5 Esfand [24 February], we will be gathering in the various universities to discuss the curriculum and further policy of the university.

"[Signed] The Muslim students of the university."

REPORTAGE ON EVENTS, ACTIVITIES OF 22 FEB

'Arafat Holds Press Conference

JN221109 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 0530 GMT 22 Feb 79 JN

[Excerpts] Brother Abu 'Ammar, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee and commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, toured the Iranian Ahvaz area all day yesterday. Brother Abu 'Ammar's tour is part of his visit to certain Iranian provinces. The brother commander was accompanied on his visit by Ahmad Khomeyni and brother Hani al-Hasan.

Brother Abu 'Ammar earlier visited Mashhad. He held a press conference there. Abu 'Ammar said: In my message to His Eminence Ayatollah Khomeyni, I pointed out that the Iranian revolution will have a strategic effect on the world and will change all equations and political (?trends). Iran is not the name of a geographical area; rather it is an economic, political and military (?bridge). We must be aware of the fact that our enemies will try to change their tactics as they did during the Bakhtiar era. The republican, democratic and Islamic regime cannot be acceptable to our common enemies. These enemies want a republic like that of Bakhtiar. We must realize this fact. I want to say, and God is truly a witness to all I am saying, that the Iranian people must protect the Islamic republic in Iran so as to defend Islam's cultural trends and deep roots. These issues are unacceptable to the enemies, he added.

Brother Abu 'Ammar said: Allow me to explain what colonialism has managed to sow in Africa and in the Islamic and Arab worlds. Colonialism gave us new names. We must take the strength of our enemies into account. Otherwise, they will attack us. I am not talking about the details; I am talking about the bitter experiences we have had. I am with you here despite all the pains and wounds I am suffering. Your present jihad is a small one, but there is still the great jihad. I know you have offered scores of martyrs and have shed sacred blood in Iran. I also know that many strugglers were tortured in the prison cells of the deposed shah.

Brother Abu 'Ammar added: We have suffered all these pains and we will continue to suffer pains along the road of the revolution. I can tell you again that we are two revolutions in one and two peoples in one.

A journalist then asked: Obstacles are being placed before the Iranian revolution by some of its factions in this transitional stage. In your capacity as PLO chairman and commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution, what do you have to say to these people?

Brother Abu 'Ammar answered: We must wait longer. I urge you to support His Eminence Ayatollah Khomeyni. These factions are not that strong. However, you should not expect the new government to perform miracles as the Prophet Moses did with his rod. You cannot expect everything to be achieved in 48 hours. In other words, do not expect miracles.

Ayatollah (at-Tifli), who is in charge of the revolution in Mashhad, welcomed Brother Abu 'Ammar and said: Please allow me to tell you that the infantry and air force in this province support their brothers in the Palestinian revolution, and are prepared to fight alongside their Palestinian brothers against the Zionist enemy.

Brother Abu 'Ammar replied: We are proud of this solidarity. I told His Eminence Ayatollah Khomeyni that I really saw the walls of Jerusalem when I heard about the victory of the Iranian revolution. Once again I express appreciation for your feelings toward our revolution and strugglers. It is a revolution until victory.

Baluchis Capture Escaped General

LD221054 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0730 GMT 22 Feb 79 LD

[Text] According to a PARS report, Maj Gen Esma'il Estahrom, former commander of the Sistan-Baluchestan provincial gendarmerie, who had fled when the revolution achieved its victory, has been arrested in Pakistan. Major General Estahrom, who was recently retired by the chief of the general staff of the Iranian National Army and who had escaped across the Mirjaveh border with help from his associates, was arrested yesterday by Baluchis in Pakistan. They reported to the Islamic Revolution Committee of Sistan-Baluchestan Province that he would be handed over to the committee.

Justice Minister on Shah

LD221038 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 22 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Asadollah Mobashsheri, justice minister of the provisional cabinet of revolution, who has been living abroad, returned to Tehran today. In an interview with PARS regarding the measures he carried out in Paris as justice minister of the provisional cabinet to prevent the former shah's probable trip to Switzerland, he said:

On learning about this proposed trip, I immediately sent a cable to the president of Switzerland, stressing that the Iranian people have deposed the shah as king, that after being deposed by the Iranian people he committed numerous massacres and that this is a common crime. The justice minister added that he asked the Swiss president to cancel the shah's diplomatic visa and, should the shah go to Switzerland, to extradite him to Iran.

The justice minister has also sent a letter in the same vein to the Swiss Parliament, and has noted with legal arguments that the shah repeatedly violated his oath to the constitution, that he is therefore regarded as a common criminal, and for this reason European people should not allow him in their countries. With regard to his future programs in the Justice Ministry, the justice minister said that the judges enjoy the status they deserve, and the (?situation) prevailing in the judiciary under the shah's dictatorship should be abolished.

Temporary Abadan Governor

LD220852 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0830 GMT 22 Feb 79 LD

[Text] According to our correspondent in Abadan, Seyyed Mohammad Kiavash, Imam Khomeyni's representative in Abadan, has been temporarily appointed as the provisional Islamic government of Iran's governor in Abadan. He assumed office this morning. In describing his programs in the era of the Iranian Islamic revolution, the new governor said: Henceforth the terms ladies and gentlemen will not be used in Abadan. The terms sisters and brothers will be used instead.

Kerman SAVAK Officials Arrested

LD220855 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0830 GMT 22 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Two Kerman officials of SAVAK, 'Azim Falahati and Seyyed Hasan Hoseyni, who were at large, have been arrested in Zabol and Shahr-e Babak. The two were handed over to the staff of the Islamic revolution in Kerman.

NATIONAL FRONT CALLS FOR FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

JN211609 Baghdad INA in English 1545 GMT 21 Feb 79 JN

[Text] Tehran, Feb 21, INA--The Iranian National Front addressed an open message to Premier Mehdi Bazargan demanding the establishment of a national federal government and a national guard. Reporting the news, Tehran JOURNAL today reported that the message also urged placing all security committees throughout Iran under the direct control of the government. It said that formation of the national guard will guarantee overcoming the question of whether the Iranian Army has been really liquidated from pro-shah elements. The daily did not refer to front officials who signed the message and said that Mr Karim Sanjabi, the foreign minister, is a government member in personal capacity.

REFERENDUM TO BE HELD ON FUTURE REGIME

JN211611 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1450 GMT 21 Feb 79 JN

[Text] Tehran, 21 February--Informed sources today said that the general guidelines for holding a referendum on the kind of future regime in Iran have been completed. The evening newspaper ETTELA'AT points out that the referendum plan has been endorsed and will be submitted to the Interior Ministry next Saturday, so as to prepare for holding the referendum scheduled to take place within the next 2 weeks.

The way the referendum is to be held is still ambiguous. Earlier reports said that citizens will answer with yes or no to the question: Do you want an Islamic republic?

TUDEH PARTY URGES SUPPORTERS TO KEEP GUNS

JN181245 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1220 GMT 18 Feb 79 JN

[Text] Tehran, 18 February--The Tudeh Party has asked Mehdi Bazargan's government to fulfill the promises made by Khomeyni, leader of the revolution, concerning social and private freedoms.

In a statement published in the newsletter MARDOM, the party organ, the Tudeh Party Central Committee said thousands of revolutionaries have lost their lives in the struggle for freedom. The newsletter called for "the purging of all elements from state institutions that cooperated with the defunct regime, whether civilian or military."

The newsletter called on all armed elements to keep their weapons "until the removal of all manifestations of imperialism, colonialism, domination and antirevolutionary elements." The newsletter says that agents of the U.S. Central Intelligence and of the defunct regime are waiting for the opportunity to pounce on the revolution. The most dangerous elements are those that supported the revolution after its victory, the newsletter adds.

NATIONAL VOICE OF IRAN COMMENTS ON EVENTS

U.S. Role in Iran

TA162100 [Editorial Report TA] The Clandestine National Voice of Iran in Persian at 2100 GMT on 14 February reports that the U.S. Embassy is surrounded by "thousands of people" because it is considered to be "the hub of anti-Iranian plots and intrigues."

The radio says that all embassy personnnel were ordered not to leave the embassy compound and that Iranian revolutionary soldiers ordered the U.S. Marines, "who supposedly are in charge of protecting this embassy," to refrain from "any and all resistance" and to put down their weapons. Several dozen embassy employees including "Sullivan and many agents" were placed under the control of the revolutionary soldiers, the radio says. It asserts that "the embassy has been the center of plots by the U.S. intelligence organizations.

Continuing, the radio claims that the headquarters of a new Prime Minister Bazargan was attacked by remnants of SAVAK and "supporters of the former regime" and that during this attack, "many of the SAVAK documents were transferred to the U.S. Embassy with the assistance of CIA and Pentagon agents." Informed sources, the radio says, claim that among these documents was much evidence of "the activities of the CIA and the Pentagon against the revolution," including evidence of "the torture of certain groups and of some so-called undesirable elements" and "certain tapes prepared intentionally for the purpose of blackmail and sabotage." According to the radio, some of these documents relate to instructions prepared by the CIA and Pentagon after the collaspe of the shah's regime, and while many have already been taken to the U.S., others reveal the role of CIA and SAVAK and could help reveal the nature of the activities of individuals working "under the disguise of the diplomatic and political officers." The radio further alleges that "all efforts are being made to give an excuse and pretext for a military intervention by the U.S." "Armed revolutionary guards" would be the best answer "by the people," the radio says.

The radio tnen says that thousands of congratulatory telegrams and letters have been received by Khomeyni and Bazargan, including messages from Iranians overseas expressing their willingness to return to Iran to participate in the country's "holy revolution." Employees of embassies overseas have also declared their support, and many foreign countries have recognized the new government.

Many of the "traitors and mercenaries of the despicable Mohammad Reza" have already been captured and the people demand that they be tried in revolutionary court. "Unfortunately," the radio says, "there are certain improper actions conducted by some unruly and undesirable elements in various parts of the country which cannot be tolerated." The radio further alleges that "certain people attempt to punish and take revenge on their own." It says that from the beginning, His Eminence Khomeyni stated that "cruelty and improper and inhuman acts must be avoided" and asked everyone to prevent such acts. His Eminence Shari'at-Madari noted in a message that "disorder and chaos" are against religious laws.

Ir a broadcast at 2300 GMT, the radio carries a commentary entitled "Victory Is Close at Hand." While "true victory" has not yet been obtained, the radio says, everyone must watch out for the "activities of American imperialism, the supporter of the shah." The U.S., the radio says, on one hand is cooperating with the Khomeyni government while on the other is "making every effort to plot against and to frustrate the Iranian revolution." It points out that there "are still thousands of Americans in Iran, the majority of whom consists of military advisors and agents of the CIA." It also notes that until the last few days, the U.S. supported the Bakhtiar government and asserts that it is "presently engaged in plotting and working against our nation."

Commenting on Secretary Brown's trip to the Middle East, the radio says that this trip is related to the Iranian revolution and that "the imperialists are looking for an opportunity to damage and discredit the revolution." In order to defend the revolution, it is necessary for everyone regardless on belief or ideology to unite, and "to solidify and strengthen their ranks and unity in order to expand the results of the revolution.

The commentary advises listeners not to give up their weapons so that they can "defend the fruits of the revolution" because "U.S. imperialism is looking for an opportunity to carry out a plot to regain her lost privileges." The radio then reports that the U.S. has alerted the 82d Division and "all the American helicopters and war planes in Europe." Under the pretext of supposedly saving U.S. lives and evacuating U.S. citizens, the Pentagon "is planning to invade and occupy all the Iranian airports," the radio says, and it reports that a "great number of U.S. paratroopers and commandos and many war helicopters are being transferred to Iran's neighboring countries" to be used against " the Iranian people and revolutionary government." It concludes by asserting that "all remnants of SAVAK and all agents of the CIA and Pentagon are keeping an eye on and watching to strike a severe blow to our revolution at an opportune moment."

The radio then carries a second commentary addressed to Iranian workers, reminding them of the deprivations and hardships under the shah and the way the workers were exploited and deprived of "their most primitive rights" of daily life. It reminds the workers they have an important role to play in the revolution and may have the most at stake in this revolution. The radio ends by calling on the workers to achieve unity and organization by "forming genuine labor units and organizations."

PRC's Policies Scored

TA201613 [Editorial Report TA] The Clandestine National Voice of Iran in Azerbaijani to Iran at 1945 GMT on 17 February carries a commentary warning the Iranians against apathy as "final victory has not yet been won." The commentary says: "The enemy has not laid its arms down and every day it is ready to carry out plots against the revolutionary government." "Our nation's national and democratic revolution has achieved a great victory. As a result of the revolution the cursed imperial regime has been overthrown. The rotten regime has collapsed. The current provisional revolutionary government has taken over the affairs of the country. People greeted the revolution with joy. But the this is not the final victory. A prolonged struggle awaits the nation."

"In order to accomplish the revolution's aims and for what has so far been achieved to produce results, fundamental changes must be made within the armed forces, within the gendarmerie and within the civil administration." "Under the existing conditions, revolutionary councils and committees in all organizations and in cities and villages and in districts and quarters can and should become the centers of attack forces directed against the enemies of the revolution. We can crush any antirevolutionary move with unity and united action."

The radio's broadcast in Azerbaijani at 1745 GMT on 19 February carries a commentary called "The Trial and Punishment of the Traitors and Persecutors and Those Who Have Violated the People's Freedom." The commentary describes the shah as "an executioner who shed unarmed people's blood." It also calls for "the expulsion of American advisers from the country."

The radio then carries a second commentary sharply scoring "China's treacherous attack on Vietnam." The commentary says: The Chinese leaders have embarked on a perilous course which was tried earlier by Japanese imperialists, French imperialists and later American imperialists and which will have the same results. The current Peking leaders' fate will be similar to that of previous aggressors. The heroic Vietnam nation is bravely opposing the Chinese aggression and is dealing heavy blows to the aggressors. The Vietnamese people are fighting to repulse the aggressors. They are fighting for justice and righteousness and for freedom and independence. They are supported by all progressive mankind and above all the socialist bloc.

The Chinese aggressors have mounted this aggression with the (?connivance) of U.S. imperialism." "It is years now since the Peking leaders took the side of those who are hostile to national freedom and independence struggles. They have been cooperating with the most reactionary and exploitative forces against nations struggling for independence and against exploitation. Peking leaders' attitude toward the Iranian people's national and democratic movement is an example of betrayal of national independence movements. His Holiness Ayatollah Imam Khomeyni rightly noted that the Chinese took the shah regime's side in the Iranian people's movement. This is an undeniable fact."

As was also reported by the U.S. press, during his recent visit to the United States, Deng Xiaoping stated that he approves of the U.S. policy toward Iran. In Iran the Chinese cooperated with the Americans for a military coup d'etat. Our nation crushed the shah's regime and the shah's followers. Our country's revolutionary fighters acted so swiftly that Iran's domestic and foreign enemies did not have the opportunity to achieve a coup d'etat. In Tehran the Chinese Embassy cooperated with the U.S. Embassy against the Iranian revolution. "Progressive mankind is condemning Peking's treacherous and armed aggression against Vietnam. All progressive mankind is on the side of the fighting Vietnamese people who have been attacked by the Chinese. The entire world calls for the withdrawal of the Chinese from Vietnam. Our fighting people, who succeeded in destroying the despotic and bloodshedding imperial regime and who are continuing their great struggle to also achieve social justice, proclaim their solidarity with the heroic Vietnamese people. Our people cry out: Chinese aggressors withdraw from Vietnam."

Unity Call; U.S. Departure

TA201441 [Editorial Report TA] The Clandestine National Voice of Iran in Azerbaijani to Iran at 1745 GMT on 17 February carries a commentary stressing "the importance of solidarity for the success of the revolution." The commentary says: During the revolutionary struggle some weapons fell into th- hands of some unauthorized and dishonest people. These people must be stripped of those weapons, because, as was also stated by His Holiness Imam Khomeyni, this is essential.

However, this does not mean that those who shed their blood for the revolution should also be disarmed. "The entire Iranian nation fought for a single cause: to overthrow the evil imperial regime and to establish a national Islamic republic and a stable, just and independent government during the time of His Holiness Ayatollah Imam Khomeyni. The nation has made and continues to make great sacrifices for this cause."

All national parties and organizations and all progressive people admit that there is a need for disarming those who are not true revolutionaries. But those who are loyal to the revolution and support the revolutionary government should not be disarmed. "Today it is absolutely essential for all the revolutionary forces, which are loyal to and support the revolution, to maintain their unity and solidarity. Every effort should be exerted to prevent any action likely to create friction and discord in the ranks of the progressive and national forces. This was also stressed by His Holiness Imam Khomeyni who, on various occasions, stated that it is vital and essential for those who are loyal to and support the revolution to maintain their unity and solidarity, and that only in this way can the revolution's successes by prolonged and the enemies' plots against it be foiled. One should take lessons from the bitter experiences of the past and protect unity and solidarity like the apple of one's eye."

The radio then carries a commentary referring to the U.S. presence in Iran and warning against "U.S. imperialism's provocations and plots." The commentary says: We are approaching a stage in which we could further limit the opportunities for U.S. imperialism's provocations in our country.

Washington has announced that it will begin to remove U.S. citizens from our country. You all know that the revolution has not been easy because of the American presence in our country. The number of CIA and Pentagon officials in our country was not small--they totaled 40,000. "These included domestic security experts who held meetings with SAVAK agents and trained them in methods of torturing and assassination and of oppressing and persecuting people.

"More than 65,000 people were either killed or wounded in the streets. The conscience of the American masters--if have any conscience--should feel remorse for the bloodshed--the blood of the country's most distinguished sons. The guilt for the ruthless massacre of thousands of our compatriots lies with the Americans. The people are justifiably saying that not a single American should remain in Iran. They should all be expelled from the country. And they should be grateful that Iran's heroic and patient people are giving them the chance to leave the country and have no intention of taking revenge. The earlier the Americans leave our country the better for the armed forces, for the government and for the economy--this is in the interests of our nation.

"We would also like to state in this connection that Washington sees the elimination from our country of the masses of U.S. advisers (? from its own angle). U.S. authorities have been insisting on sending Marine commandos to Iran under the pretext of insuring the security of the U.S. citizens. Moreover, we all know that U.S. Marines and helicopters have been sent to regions neighboring Iran." "U.S. planes, helicopters and troops stationed in Western Europe have also been placed in a state of preparedness. If the United States intends to intimidate our nation through these maneuvers and panicky acts, it is doing so (?in vain)."

Continued 'Struggle,' Nationalized Oil

TA211510 [Editorial Report TA] The Clandestine National Voice of Iran in Azerbaijani at 1745 GMT on 20 February carries a commentary which, after noting the "oppressive" character of the shah's regime, stresses the importance of continuing the current struggle "until the final victory is achieved." The commentary says: "All classes of people, and people of all professions fought and won their freedom after 25 years of oppressive rule by Mohammad Reza's bloodshedding regime. This great victory should be properly utilized and further strnegthened; no concessions should be made, and the people should maintain their unity." The radio then carries another commentary scoring the "shah's traitorous regime" for "its concessions to the British and American oil monopolies." The commentary says that both "Imam Khomeyni" and the "Provisional Revolutionary Government" have reiterated that the oil will be nationalized. The commentary stresses that "nationalizing the oil is in the national interest and in conformity with the aims of the revolution."

Shah's Policies on Peasants, Oil

TA211948 [Editorial Report TA] The Clandestine National Voice of Iran in Azerbaijani at 1745 GMT on 21 February carries two commentaries. The first commentary stresses the peasants' role alongside the workers in the revolution. In this context the commentary scores the shah's regime for neglecting and exploiting the peasants, as a result of which "hundreds of thousands of peasants were compelled to leave their villages and to imigrate to the cities just to be able to fill their stomachs." The second commentary again scores the shah's regime for allowing the country's "oil wealth to be exploited by Western monopolies." The commentary says: "In Iran the trend of events is now different, and there is a completely different world. Under the present conditions, we can use our oil as an effective weapon in defending our national interests. Those who do not respect the Iranian nation's honor and prestige and who work against the nation will not be able to obtain even a single drop of oil. The oil should be supplied only to those countries which are prepared to respect the Iranian nation and to contribute to Iran's national economy and progress on the basis of a relationship based on mutual interests."

AFGHANISTAN

GOVERNMENT STATEMENT PROTESTS PRC ATTACK ON SRV

LD192248 Kabul in English to Europe 1900 GMT 19 Feb 79 LD

[Declaration of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan--DRA]

[Text] The report of February 17, 1979, about the armed aggression of the People's Republic of China in the territory of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam [SRV] has been the cause of the deep concern of the DRA. The heroic role of the people of Vietnam for the defense of their country's independence (?in the world), in their frightful struggle against imperialism, has met the full support of all the progressive and peace-loving powers of the world. The (?scandalous) defeat of imperialism against the courageous resistance of the people of Vietnam, Vietnam's attainment of reunification, the uninterrupting solidarity of the SRV with other brotherly socialist countries, the revolutionary movement of the international proletariat and the reconstruction of that country have ended in the interests of peace, democracy, social progress and in the disinterest [as heard] and great loss of imperialism, warmongers and enemies of peace.

The DRA condemns every kind of armed intervention in the territory of the heroic Vietnam and (?gives) full support for its (?brave people) and solemnly calls for the pulling of all the alien military force powers from the SRV, so that the danger of war is eliminated, peace will return in the region, all the territory of Vietnam is safe against every kind of aggression and the heroic people of Vietnam can complete the results of their heroic struggle and reconstruct the (?bitter destruction) of imperialism, and we welcome these efforts for the construction of a society [words indistinct].

AFP: DISSIDENTS CLAIM VICTORY OVER GOVERNMENT TROOPS

BK190103 Hong Kong AFP in English 0051 GMT 19 Feb 79 BK

[Text] Peshawar, Feb 18 (AFP)--Forty Afghan soldiers were killed and about 300 arrested during a major battle between Muslim warriors and government troops on February 12 in Berkundi in Kunar province of Afghanistan, a Hizb-e Islami Party communique issued here said tonight.

Hizb-e Islami, which is an organisation of Muslim refugees, from its headquarters here said that in other fighting about 100 soldiers surrendered their arms in Tental area of the same province. The Muslim varriors opposed to the Taraki government captured two army trucks during the clash.

The communique said that during these encounters only 16 Muslim warriors died and added that its commandos have surrounded several government soldiers in Mangaye in the Kunar which is regarded as a troublespot in Afghanistan since the left wing government of President Nur Mohammad Taraki came to power in April 78.

Further Details

BK191707 Hong Kong AFP in English 1703 GMT 19 Feb 79 BK

[Text] Peshawar, northwest Pakistan, 19 Feb (AFP)--Afghan rebels today claimed to have killed 350 Kabul government troops in recent fighting in the northeast province of Kunar in Afghanistan.

In a communique published here today by the exiled Hizb-e Islami movement, the rebels added that the most bitter recent fighting had taken place in the village of Tental, in the Shegal Valley. Nine of their men were killed during the past few days, the Muslim rebels said.

The rebels also claimed that a tribal leader, Akber Khan, has rallied to their cause.

Also celebrations have been taking place in the "liberated" zones of Afghanistan over the victory of the Ayatollah Khomeyni's regime in Iran, according to the rebel communique.

BANGLADESH

DACCA RADIO ON RESULTS OF 18 FEB ELECTIONS

BK191734 Dacca Domestic Service in Bengali 1700 GMT 19 Feb 79 BK

[Excerpt] The Bangladesh Nationalist Party [BNP] has secured an absolute majority by capturing two-thirds of the seats in the elections held yesterday for the 300-member parliament. According to latest unofficial results received so far, the BNP has captured 203 out of 294 seats for which results have been declared. The results of six constituencies have yet to be receivied. The Awami League-Malek group emerged as the second largest party with 40 seats, followed by the Muslim League-Islamic Democratic League alliance which has secured 19 seats.

PRESIDENT REITERATES MARTIAL LAW TO BE LIFTED SHORTLY

BK200238 Dacca Domestic Service in English 0145 GMT 20 Feb 79 BK

[Text] President Ziaur Rahman has reiterated that the national parliament will be holding its first session after 1 month of the official announcement of the election results.

Talking to foreign correspondents who came to Bangladesh to cover the country's second general elections at Banga Bhawan last evening, the President also announced that martial law will be lifted from the country after one week of the inaugural session of the new parliament. He met with foreign newsmen informally and discussed with them a number of important national and international issues.

Replying to a question, President Zia said his term of office as well as the life of the new national parliament will be 5 years as laid down in the country's constitution. He also told a questioner that he will seek cooperation and assistance with all the political parties of the country to restore national unity because, he said, unity is a must in the all-out development of the country.

INDIA

DESAI OFFERS TO COOPERATE WITH IRAN IN 'RECONSTRUCTION'

BK171304 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 17 Feb 79 BK

[Text] India has offered its cooperation to the new Government of Iran in the task of reconstruction of the country. The prime minister, Mr Morarji Desai, in a message to the Iranian leader, Ayatollah Khomeyni, has said it (?has been) the endeavor of his government to strengthen the relations between the two countries.

Mr Desai conveyed to the ayatollah the warm felicitations and good wishes of India on the successful end to the long struggle of the people of Iran for the establishment of their democratic rights.

DESAI COMMENTS ON CHINESE INVASION OF VIETNAM

BK181541 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 18 Feb 79 BK

[Text] The prime minister has expressed his profound shock and distress at the outbreak of hostilities on the northern border of Vietnam.

In a statement issued in New Delhi today, Mr Morarji Desai said this has created a situation endangering international peace and security.

The prime minister expressed the earnest hope for the immediate restoration of peace as a first step and stressed the urgent need for the withdrawal of Chinese forces from Vietnam.

India has always urged the settlement of disputes between two countries through peaceful bilateral negotiations, Mr Desai added.

The ambassador of Vietnam, Mr Nguyen Van Sinh, called on the prime minister in New Delhi this evening. He apprised Mr Morarji Desai of the latest situation. Earlier in the day, the ambassador met the secretary in the External Affairs Ministry, Mr Veollodi, and informed him of the Chinese action.

VAJPAYEE CUTS SHORT VISIT TO PRC DUE TO VIETNAM CONFLICT

BK180911 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 18 Feb 79 BK

[Text] The external affairs minister, Mr Vajpayee, has cut short his visit to China and is returning home. Mr Vajpayee left Guangzhov for Hong Kong, from where he will take a plane for New Delhi.

Earlier this morning, he expressed concern to the Chinese side on the developments on the Sino-Vietnam border. It is understood that during his discussions with the Chinese leaders in Beijing, Mr Vajpayee had expressed India's views that nothing should be done to aggravate the situation in Indochina. India was against the linking of the question of Vietnam and Cambodia.

Returns Home

BK190438 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 19 Feb 79 BK

[Text] The external affairs minister, Mr Atal Bihari Vajpayee, returned to New Delhi last night, cutting short his visit to China. He told newsmen at Delhi Airport that he conveyed to Chinese leaders India's grave concern over the outbreak of large-scale hostilities between China and Vietnam.

Describing them as unfortunate, he said, India always held the view that problems should be solved peacefully through negotiations and not by resorting to force. Refusing to answer further questions on the subject, he said he would soon make a statement in Parliament.

About his visit to China, Mr Vajpayee said, on the whole it was useful. The talks with Chinese leaders were held in a cordial atmosphere and were candid. They covered the boundary question and other bilateral matters, he added.

President's Statement

BK190847 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0730 GMT 19 Feb 79 BK

[Excerpt] Opening the budget session of parliament today, the president, Mr Sanjeeva Reddy, has called for an immediate end to the fighting on the Sino-Vietnamese border. Amidst loud cheers he said as a first step toward this the Chinese forces should withdraw from Vietnam. He expressed India's grave concern over the latest developments, which carried the potential of endangering international peace and stability. Reference to Vietnam came immediately after the president mentioned the visit of the external affairs minister, Mr Vajpayee, to China. He pointed out that steps have been initiated for normalization of relations with that country on the basis of Pancasila.

During his 30-minute address, the president surveyed the progress made by the nation in various fields and the developments in the international arena.

Vajpayee Rajya Sabha Statement

BK201510 Delhi ISI in English 1434 GMT 20 Feb 79 BK

[Text] The following statement was made by the minister of external affairs in response to calling-attention notice in Rajya Sabha on 20 February regarding the "reported attack by China on Vietnamese territory and the Government of India's reaction thereto."

Mr Chairman, Sir, may I recall to the House that after the reports of the massive attack by Chinese troops across the Sino-Vietnamese border, the prime minister had, on 18 February, issued a statement of our reactions to these developments. The statement expressed our profound shock and distress at the outbreak of hostilities which could endanger international peace and security. It also made an earnest plea for the immediate restoration of peace and, as a first step towards cessation of hostilities, underlined the urgent need for the withdrawal of Chinese forces from the Vietnamese territory.

I myself heard of these developments late in the evening of 17 February, when I was in Hangzhou, through a news agency report and the international radio network. As I was not near any of our diplomatic missions, I tried to gather as much firm information as possible. When reports confirmed these grave developments, I decided immediately to cancel the remaining program of my stay in China and sought the help of the Chinese authorities to get to Hong Kong and to return to India the same day.

Our serious concern at these developments was conveyed to the Chinese authorities in Beijing through the Chinese ambassador to India, who was accompanying our party on the tour in China, early on 18 February before we left Hangzhou.

The situation in Indochina has been tense and inflamed for the last few months. This had caused a setback to the process, which at one time looked hopeful, of cooperative relations being developed in the Southeast Asian region. Being already a serious focus of tension, the situation in Indochina figured at some length in my discussions with the Chinese leaders in Beijing. The Chinese side, in explaining their viewpoint, had mentioned that there were provocations and threats along their border with Vietnam.

From my side, I had even then expressed our concern at the possibility of a deterioration of the situation and its dangerous consequences. I sought to impress on the Chinese leaders that any escalation would be serious and urged that the problem should be solved peacefully through negotiations. I added that the aggravation of tensions in an already complex situation could be a setback to stability in Southeast Asia and endanger international relations in general.

According to the Vietnam official statement conveyed to the ambassadors of various countries in Hanoi on 17 February, China had used troops, tanks, long range artillery and war planes for the attack along the entire length of the border. They had occupied border posts along the border in the Vietnamese provinces of Lang Son, Hoang Lien Son, Lai Chau, and Quang Ninh.

In any case, as stated by the prime minister, we are distressed and shocked at these developments. The present aggravation of the situation is--and must be--a matter of grave concern to the entire international community. This escalation, with massive armed incursion across the Sino-Vietnamese frontier, must be arrested and reversed as soon as possible, lest there should be a further widening of the conflict and danger to world peace.

The Vietnamese Government has appealed to the United Nations secretary general to take remedial measures in the face of the present situation. The secretary general has also called for maximum restraint to arrive at a peaceful settlement.

Mr Chairman, Sir, it is well known that we in principle are opposed to the use of armed force across established frontiers and interference in the internal affairs of other nations. We consider that respect for the independence of nations is fundamental, since that alone can ensure stability and peace in any region of the world. We are against punitive military action in international relations. We would, even at this stage, urge the powers involved or interested in peace and stability, and especially the great powers which may have influence with the parties to the conflict or interest in the region, to exercise caution and restraint. Armed forces must be withdrawn before the problem becomes graver through a further inflation in the dangerous chain of reactions. The problem must be returned to the negotiating table in a climate of peace.

I should like to add that India has long admired Vietnam for its heroic struggle against the heaviest possible odds for its national independence which culminated eventually in victory against imperialism and intervention. We had responded as generously as to any country and as quickly as any nonalined nation, to take a hand in the gigantic task of economic rehabilitation and national reconstruction which faced the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. We remain as committed as ever to develop friendly relations with Vietnam.

We want to eventually see peace and stability made secure so that nations in their independence can resume economic cooperation in the region. India has no ulterior interest in Southeast Asia, but as in the case of the Indian Subcontinent, we would like to see the chapter of outside competitive involvement come to an end.

Vajpayee Lok Sabha Statement

BK211532 Delhi ISI in English 1445 GMT 21 Feb 79 BK

[Text] The following statement was made by the Minister of External Affairs Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee in the Lok Sabha on February 21 on his visit to China from February 12 up to February 18-19, 1979.

Mr Speaker, I wish to report to the House on my visit to the People's Republic of China which had to be postponed at the last minute in October 1978 because of medical advice. The mutually convenient dates for the visit had been fixed over 6 weeks ago. The House will recall that I had made clear that I was accepting the invitation of Foreign Minister Huang Hua to visit China in the spirit of adherence to our government's policy of non-alignment and to explore the possibilities of improving bilateral relations with all countries without jeopardising well-established friendships. My visit and my conversations were entirely in keeping with this declared policy and objective. While exchanges of views on international issues were always intended to figure in the discussions, the primary focus of my visit was on the difficult and complex questions which beset relations between India and China.

Our foreign policy and its endeavours and successes in promoting positive improvements in bilateral relations and India's national strength gave me a measure of confidence in my mission. My anticipation that these resumed ministerial-level bilateral contacts at this time might prove worthwhile in securing a better understanding of each other's viewpoint has been borne out from my visit.

It was my first visit to China. From my brief stay in Shanghai and Hangzhou I got vivid impressions of the very strong cultural and historical links between our two large and ancient Asian countries and the similar problems confronting them. The temple in Hangzhou which I visited is a beautiful historical monument to the message of the Buddha which went from India to China. In Shanghai I got some idea of the achievements of China as well as the similarities of our developmental problems.

Of primary importance, however, were the conversations which I had with the Chinese leadership in Beijing. The three sessions of talks I had with Foreign Minister Huang Hua and a long conversation with Vice Premier Deng Xiaoping and finally the meeting with Premier Hua Guofeng were all characterised by an atmosphere of cordiality. The discussions were wide-ranging in content and both sides were frank in the presentations of their respective viewpoints. In these talks all major issues of common concern to the two countries were covered. In dealing with the international political and economic scene, we focused on problems in Asia, Africa and Europe and exchanged respective assessments on the prospects of war and the difficulties which cast their shadow on world peace and stability. We discussed in detail the situation in and around the Indian Subcontinent and most important the issues affecting India-China bilateral relations.

Both sides agreed on a few issues such as the vital importance of supporting the struggle for liberation in southern Africa and the need for a comprehensive settlement in West Asia which must include the fulfillment of Palestinian rights. We agreed that for the progress of the developing countries it was necessary to create an international environment of peace and tranquility. However, both sides clearly recognised that we had differing assessments on the inevitability of war, the logic of disarmament and the prospects of detente. I naturally affirmed our well-known positions on such subjects.

I explained in detail how in keeping with India's traditional and continuing policy of nonalignment our government had made strenuous efforts, and with gratifying success, in preserving well-established friendships and at the same time in improving relations with others. I explained that in our view the world order with its enlarged membership of nation states must be made safer and stabler so that independent nations may be able to exercise their right to progress in their own ways.

A new economic order must be fashioned which would correct the dangerous imbalances which have developed and made more just [as received] so that impediments faced notably by the developing world are removed and international economic relations are restructured.

On the subject of the situation in the subcontinent which was discussed at considerable length, I explained that with full deference to the independence of our neighbours we have sought assiduously to resolve outstanding problems. I spoke of our attempts to create a climate of confidence between the nations south of the Himalayas which on the one hand would lead to an optimisation of our respective national development and cooperation between neighbours and on the other could reduce and hopefully end the long story of great power involvement and competition in the problems of our region. A stable and cooperative South Asia, I urged, can be an example and an asset to the world.

Against this background I described in detail our strict and scrupulous policy of non-interference in internal problems and the steps taken to improve relations with Pakistan. Even while we do not object to normal bilateral relations between Pakistan and China, the prospect of improvement of India-China relations would be impeded if their relations adversely affect our legitimate interests.

In this context I summarised the origin and the long history of our differences with Pakistan on the question of Jammu and Kashmir. I informed the Chinese leaders that under the Simla Agreement, to which both countries are parties, we are committed to the final settlement of the Kashmir question through bilateral discussions. It has been the considered view of the government and all sections of the people in India that unlike the stand taken by China in the fifties, the attitude adopted by the People's Republic of China in the last decade and a half had been an additional and unnecessary complication to the prospects of Sino-Indian relations. In this connection I also reiterated our concern at the construction of the Karakoram Highway across territory which formed part of the state of Jammu and Kashmir.

The Chinese Government showed understanding of our policy towards Pakistan and our neighbours and expressed both in public and in our conversations appreciation of our efforts and indeed the rationale and success of the policy. The Chinese leaders noted the fact of improved bilateral relations between the countries in this region and the propitious climate of cooperation which now prevailed in the subcontinent.

I come now to the major bilateral issues between India and China. I underlined to the Chinese leadership the fundamental importance attached by the government and people to a satisfactory solution of the India-China boundary question. Parliament and public opinion in India consider that its resolution is vital to the restoration of confidence and full normalisation in the climate of our relations. There was recognition of the importance of this issue amongst the Chinese leadership.

As the House is aware, the India-China boundary question is an old problem. While the cartographic positions of the two countries are well known, the discrepancy in the effective control on the ground and the diplomatic position has remained where it was since 1962. I had made it clear that mine was an exploratory mission. It was not my purpose, nor was it indeed the expectation on the Chinese side, that my visit to Beijing could resolve this difficult problem which concerns differences between the two countries involving approximately 50,000 square miles of territory.

Our conversations did provide an opportunity for the first time in 19 years to have a frank exchange of views on this complex and politically vital issue. I made clear that the unresolved boundary question must be satisfactorily settled if relations of mutual confidence are to be established between India and China. These exploratory preliminary contacts have at least unfrozen the issue and both governments are agreed on the need to reflect further on the possible ways to resolve this crucial question. The common willingness to recognise it as such is not an insignificant step forward.

My conversations with the Chinese leaders also covered other past irritants to our relations. I drew attention to the fact that rebels or disaffected elements from Nagaland, Mizoram and Manipur who had managed to reach China had received moral and material support for their insurgent or anticonstitutional activities inside our country. I was glad to learn from the Chinese leaders that such support which may have been given--the last instance was some time ago--was looked upon as a thing of the past.

When the question of the Dalai Lama and Tibetans was referred to, I informed the Chinese leaders that we had make it clear that it was in deference to the Dalai Lama's spiritual position and in recognition of the needs of the Tibetan refugees who voluntarily came to India that asylum and resettlement facilities were extended by India. If the Dalai Lama and the Tibetans consider that the conditions are suitable for their return to the places of their origin, we from our side would not stand in their way in doing so.

I also invited the attention of the foreign minister of China to the fact that millions of Indians looked upon Kailash and Mansarovar as sacred and that the devout have for centuries visited the places on pilgrimage. No one from India has been able to go to Kailash and Mansarovar for nearly 2 decades. It is true that the agreement between India and China pertaining to trade and intercourse with the Tibet region expired in 1962 and has not since been renewed. Nevertheless it was our hope that the Chinese Government would consider facilitating pilgrimages to these holy places. Should such facilities be granted I have no doubt that the people in India would look upon it as symbolic of the improved relations between the two countries. We on our part are ready to consider similar facilities for pilgrimage to India.

From this brief account the honourable members will observe that international problems and specific questions of concern to the two countries figured squarely in our discussions. Our relations with other countries, which did not in any way affect our relations with China, did not come up in our discussions. Where there was a reference to differences between the great powers and areas of tension, I expressed the hope that they would be resolved peacefully.

I might add in this connection that there was a discussion on the situation in Indochina. The Chinese leaders expressed their viewpoint on the deterioration of their relations with Vietnam. I clearly expressed my concern at the prevailing tension and stressed that each of the countries in the region must be enabled to maintain their independence and were entitled to respect for their sovereignty and territorial integrity. This required adherence to the principle of noninterference. I cautioned that there should be no further developments which could lead to a dangerous deterioration of the situation. It is a matter of regret that in the course of our frank exchanges, where we clearly recognised that we had differing perspectives on the international situation, the Chinese leaders did not inform me of the possibility of the development on the China-Vietnam border.

Tranquility has existed along our borders, and this we agreed in any case should be maintained. Following the restoration of our diplomatic representation to ambassadorial level in 1976, restrictions on trade, banking and shipping had been removed and functional contacts and exchanges of delegations had already started. Since the present government assumed office this process has continued and the scope for possible bilateral functional cooperation has been identified. The Chinese Government are not embarked on a gigantic programme of modernisation. The Chinese leadership hinted that in many fields it would be of reciprocal advantage for the two countries to share each other's experience and expertise. Trade could improve further and scientific and technological knowhow in various branches could be exchanged. It remains for the officials and experts of the two sides to study more closely and work out areas and forms of advantageous cooperation where real bilateral complementarity exists.

Mr Speaker: We have not slurred [words indistinct] setbacks of the past or the outstanding problems which remain. India and China have different perspectives on internal and external policies. We are confident of India's strength and need not be diffident of our ability to safeguard our interests in our diplomacy. It is not too farfetched to believe that neither China nor India can profit from an attitude of hostility or even detachment of a kind which characterised our relations for many years. I believe there is a new respect for our policy of genuine nonalignment and independent rationale in our judgement on international issues and notably for our policy towards South Asia as well as the economic and technological progress of India. We for our part cannot but equally recognise the importance of the People's Republic for its ancient past and its achievement in the last 30 years and its position in the world. Given mutual respect based on equality and dignity India-China relations can also improve bilaterally and fit into the web of positively oriented and advantageous relationships which is the essence of our foreign policy. Just as I would caution against euphoria, I would also urge a measure of self-confidence that any effort at improvement in relations need not mean the sacrifice of our national interests and aspirations. We have made a beginning and I come back satisfied with the decision to undertake the mission. But I also know it would be a long haul which will demand maturity and reciprocal efforts by both governments if in the path ahead satisfactory results are to be obtained.

I must acknowledge that the official delegation and the large party of journalists who had decided at their own expense to cover the visit were shown great hospitality and courtesy. I have extended an invitation to Foreign Minister Huang Hua to visit India at his convenience to enable us to continue the dialogue. Premier Hua Guofeng asked me to convey an invitation to our prime minister to visit China at a mutually convenient time in the future.

I went to China with the confidence that I had the broad support of a national consensus. I know for every Indian, whether in government or outside, national interest and honour must be supreme. I vividly remember that in the late '50's and early '60's, I gave expression to my strong feelings when the hopes of India-China friendship suffered a serious setback. With the burden of responsibilities I now carry, my concern for national interest and honour remains the same. All those who were alarmed at the fear of adverse consequences and almost cautioned against my undertaking the visit should rest assured that our dignity, independence and our national interests have not been allowed to suffer damage in any way.

India and China are not only two important members of the international community, they are also neighbours. With full respect to each other's personality and guided by the principles of peaceful coexistence the two countries must strive for the goal of normalisation and work for a world order which is just and equitable and where all nations, big and small, can in peace develop in their own way.

Remarks on Iran, U.S. Arms

BK221042 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 22 Feb 79 BK

[Text] India has recently conveyed to the United States its concern about the danger of arms sales to Pakistan. Stating this in the Lok Sabha today, the external affairs minister, Mr Vajpayee, pointed out that the countries of the region are facing the task of economic reconstruction. Any arms sale to Pakistan will only be counterproductive and create instability and tension in the region, he added.

Mr Vajpayee said that the government is taking steps to strengthen the security arrangements after taking note of all relevant factors.

Answering questions on the developments in Iran, Mr Vajpayee said that the changes in that country have been brought about by the people themselves and there is no involvement of any foreign power. At the same time, he said, India would like all the countries of the region to be careful against great power rivalry. The external affairs minister pointed that there are positive aspects in the developments in Iran. One of them is Iran's decision to stop oil supplies to Israel and South Africa.

Mr Vajpayee described the religious leader Ayatollah Khomeyni as the father of the Iranian revolution. He expressed the hope that Iran would join the nonalined movement.

Mr Vajpayee also told the House that the government will make a decision on recognizing the new regime of Kampuchea when it is in effective control of the situation. He said that reports received from that country show that the situation there has not yet settled down. Mr Vajpayee asserted that there is no pressure on the government from Beijing or Washington or from countries friendly with the new regime. Replying to supplimentaries, Mr Vajpayee said that only 15 countries have so far recognized the new Kampuchean Government.

AFP: SRV ENVOY THANKS GOVERNMENT FOR SUPPORT

BK201615 Hong Kong AFP in English 1553 GMT 20 Feb 79 BK

[Text] New Delhi, 20 Feb (AFP)--Vietnamese Ambassador to India Nguyen Van Sinh today thanked the Indian government and people for their "sympahty and support for Vietnam" in the face of the "Chinese aggression."

Mr Sinh told a press conference that "Once again the Indian people have expressed their sympathies and solidarity with the Vietnamese people in the hour of their struggle." His government appreciated the Indian leaders' demand for the immediate withdrawal of Chinese forces.

Mr Sinh explained at length the circumstances of the Chinese attack and the stand taken by his government and the Vietnamese people. He said he thought the Chinese motive was to occupy some Vietnamese areas in order to "negotiate from a position of strength on the future of entire Indo-China."